

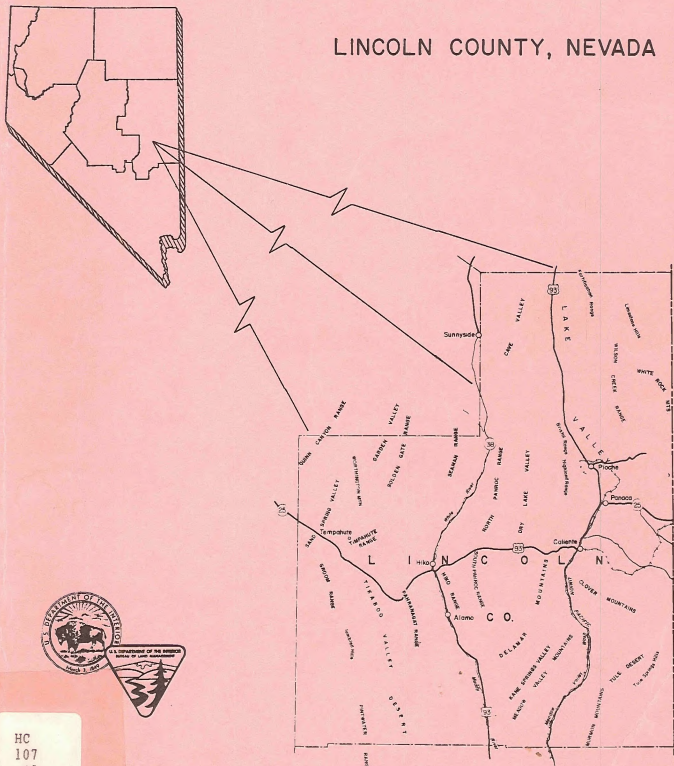


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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Lincoln County, Nevada

Prepared jointly by the BLM Offices:

Las Vegas District Office
Las Vegas, Nevada

Planning and Environmental
Coordination Staff
Nevada State Office
Reno, Nevada

July 1976

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PREFACE

This Social-Economic Profile serves as a reference guide and data source. It is prepared in accordance with BLM Manual 1606 for the following BLM management analysis documents/processes in the Las Vegas District:

1. Planning Area Analysis
2. Public Participation Plans
3. Management Framework Plans
4. Activity Plans
5. Multi-year Programming
6. Environmental Analysis

The objective of this document is to give information pertaining to:

1. Social and economic factors that affect, or are affected by, use allocations and management of national resource lands.
2. Infrastructures relating to national resource lands.
3. Bureau relationships and coordination with: governmental entities (federal, state, and local); action, study, and interest groups; and key institutions and individuals.
4. BLM organizational history in the area.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of Document

The Social-Economic Profile is intended as a guide to social and economic data, with presentation and analysis of particularly pertinent information. This data will be further analyzed in the BLM's Planning Area Analysis, and used in preparing a Management Framework Plan for each resource area in the BLM District. The Profile is designed to be utilized in preparing public participation plans, resource activity plans, multi-year programs, and environmental analyses. In terms of management considerations, the Social-Economic Profile serves as a guide to data which will facilitate consideration of the human element of the planning area: where and how people live, how they make a living, and what they value.

The Social-Economic Profile covers Lincoln County which includes the Caliente Planning Unit of the Las Vegas BLM District and portions of planning units of the Ely District. The Caliente Planning Unit encompasses approximately the southern two-thirds of Lincoln County. All of the primary communities in the county (Alamo, Caliente, Panaca, and Pioche) are within the planning unit boundaries, allowing utilization of county-wide data in most of the Profile.

B. Regional Setting

Lincoln County is located in the southeastern portion of Nevada. A rural area, the county is marked by mining activities at Pioche, the county seat, and near Alamo; farming at Panaca; railroading at Caliente; and livestock operations throughout the county. Las Vegas, Nevada, is the only large urban center within a 200-mile radius of Lincoln County. Other population centers within 200 miles include St. George and Cedar City in Utah and Ely in White Pine County, Nevada.

Social, economic, and other factors are considered in the Profile. Population characteristics, including trends and distribution, are examined to help describe and understand the county's economic base.

Certain public attitudes are identified in the Profile. General attitudes and specific expressions regarding national resource land (NRL) resources and management are included.

A segment regarding social-cultural values attempts to recognize and describe some of the identifiable values held by various segments of the society. Once again, they are viewed in terms of their relation to the NRL.

The economic profile is a description of the resource industry situation (agriculture, trade and service, mining, tourism, etc.), employment, and income, in Lincoln County. Land ownership and use is included in this section.

An analysis of the infrastructure (i.e., the underlying foundation comprised of utilities, transportation, law enforcement, schools, etc.) provides some understanding and description of the area. Public finance capability is a major focus of this section.

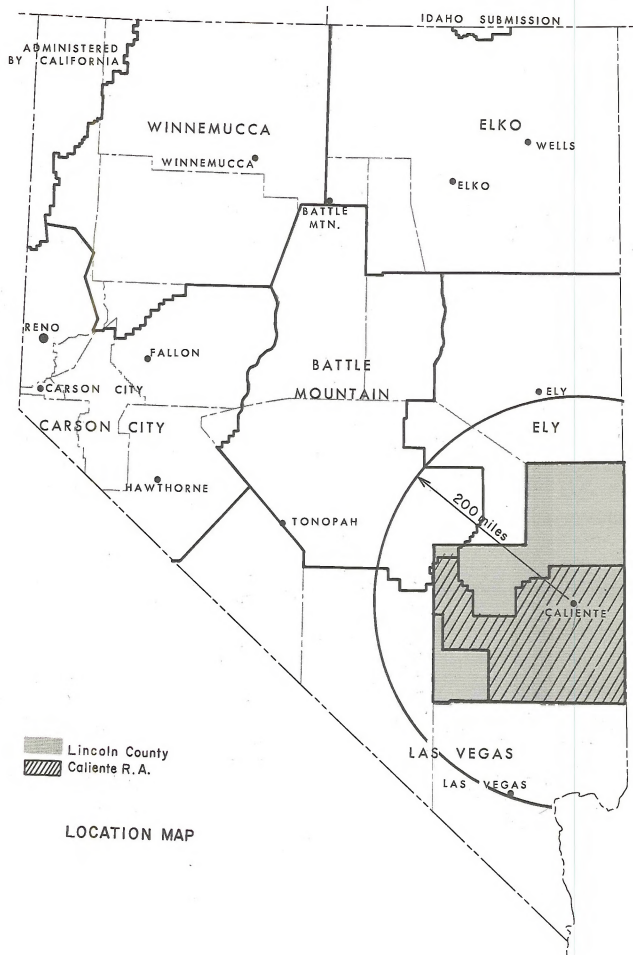
National resource land is described in terms of industry and resource related activities. Problems, issues, and trends are discussed in order to understand problem areas as they relate to BLM management.

C. Organization

Bureau relationships and a description of the Las Vegas District organization are included in the last two sections. Bureau relationships are described in terms of the various interest groups within the planning unit, other agency (federal, state, and local) interrelations, laws that relate to the NRL and its management, and cooperative relations as they relate to the area. The district organization analysis describes the Las Vegas District's history and organization.

The following map shows the locations of the Las Vegas District and the Caliente Planning Unit within Nevada.

Shows more !



II. SOCIAL PROFILE

A. Population

The following Table 1 provides a demographic picture of census county subdivisions as of 1970 for sub areas of Lincoln County. The Caliente Planning Area includes the Alamo, Caliente, and Panaca townships. (Refer to Figure 1, page 11, which illustrates census township boundaries.) A majority of the population residing in the Pioche township (Pioche town) live in the area included within the Caliente Planning Area. However, the majority of the land area is included within the Lake Valley-Wilson Creek and White River Planning Areas of the Ely District.

Of special interest is that the highest proportion (10.9 percent) of non-white/white populations resides in the Caliente township, wherein resided 44 percent of Lincoln County's 1970 population. Pioche and Caliente are the trade centers, indicated by the relatively high proportion of employment in "Trade" as compared to the Alamo and Panaca townships.

Data presented in Table 2 illustrate population trends for Lincoln County and its subdivisions. From 1940 to 1960, population decreased 41 percent. From 1960 to 1975, the population has increased at an annual rate of 0.8 percent per year, which was considerably less than Nevada's statewide rate of 4.9 percent per year. Early in the 1970's the county experienced a net outmigration. Figure 2 illustrates the effect of the population change patterns upon age distribution of the resident population. It appears to indicate young people leave the county, with few of the 20 to 24 age group returning. To more fully understand this behavior would require analysis of the age distribution pattern for each 10-year period.

Lincoln County is an area of small towns, as indicated by Table 3 and Figure 3. The county has a relatively high proportion of farm population 10 percent as compared with 2 percent for Nevada.

Population projections prepared in the early 1970's range from a moderate decline to substantial increases by 1990. Resource planning that is influenced by residential population levels should utilize the projections prepared by J.C. Willie and Associates which indicate a 30 percent increase in population from 1970 to 1990, without substantial increases in mining activity. Based upon the 1970 population, the factors used to project residentiary demand for NRL goods and services to 1990 are 1.29. With substantial increases in mining activity, the population projections indicate a 96 percent increase in population by 1990 from the 1970 base.

For projecting demands for goods and services influenced by regional population -- recreation, wildlife and consumer gathered products (firewood, Christmas trees, petrified wood, lapidary stone, etc.) -- a factor of 1.89

derived by $\frac{\Sigma \text{Clark} + \text{Lincoln 1990}}{\Sigma \text{Clark} + \text{Lincoln 1970}} = 1.89$

how do they relate

net out migration occurred since 1970
it is really 1980 year the entire period

monoculture? if net out migration didn't occur
1970's then 1980-1994 growth rate is a

should be 1.89-2.9

why?

population

should be used. This factor is derived from projections for 1990 by Chu (Ref. 1, Table 4) for Lincoln and Clark Counties combined, divided by the 1970 population for the same areas.

In utilizing these factors assure that the base period of the utilization or demand data corresponds to the base period of the population increase factor. For regional demands, the interpolated factors to use for projections to 1990, from the listed years are:

1971 - 1.83
1972 - 1.77
1973 - 1.72
1974 - 1.66
1975 - 1.61

Population only
What is this?

To effectively compare the implications of each set of population projections, Table 5 exhibits the population change rates implied by Table 4.

TABLE 1

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS AND PLACES
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA 1970 ^{1/}

	Alamo Twp	Calliente Twp	Calliente	Panaca Twp	Pioche Twp	Lincoln Co.
1. Population	351	1,130	916	417	659	2,557
2. Population Distribution (%)	13.7	44.2	35.8	16.3	25.8	100
3. Per Capita Income, 1969 (\$)	2,436	2,190	--	2,659	3,014	2,512
4. Families Below Poverty Level (%)	21.2	10.3	--	22.5	4.7	12.9
5. Rural Population (%)	100	18.9	0.0	100	100	64.2
6. Racial Composition (%):						
White	100	89.1	94.9	99.0	100	95.0
Negro	0	0.5	0.8	0	0	0.2
Indian	0	8.4	3.7	0	0	3.7
Other	0	2.0	0.6	1.0	0	1.1
7. New Residents of Nevada Since 1965 Over Age 5 (%)	12.9	31.7	--	17.5	20.6	23.8
8. Total Housing Units Distribution (%)	10.3	35.3	31.3	16.9	37.5	100
9. Housing Units Lacking Some Plumbing Facilities (%)	11.1	1.9	0.6	8.0	10.7	7.2
10. Occupied Housing Units with 1.51 or More Persons Per Room (%)	6.5	17.1	2.9	13.1	2.6	9.9

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS AND PLACES
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA 1970 (continued)

	Alamo Twp	Calliente Twp	Calliente	Panaca Twp	Pioche Twp	Lincoln Co.
11. Total Employment Distribution	13.2	41.3		13.2	32.3	100
12. Employment Composition by Industry (%):						
Construction	15.1	10.5		3.4	9.6	9.9
Manufacturing	0.0	0.6		0.0	3.8	1.5
Transportation	0.0	14.5		3.4	1.0	6.8
Communications, Utilities	9.3	1.1		0.0	17.9	7.4
Trade	11.8	18.2		3.4	19.2	15.7
Finance	0.0	5.1		5.9	2.7	3.8
Other Professional	0.0	8.3		6.7	0.0	4.3
Educational Services	16.8	7.5		45.4	13.1	15.5
Public Administration	6.7	18.2		20.1	5.5	12.9
Other Industries	40.3	15.8		11.7	27.2	22.2
13. Employed Persons 14+ by Occupation (%):						
Professional, Technical	12.6	8.6		25.2	8.9	11.4
Farmers and Farm Managers	10.1	1.3		5.0	9.6	5.6
Managers	15.1	9.1		25.2	15.5	14.1
Clerical	2.5	7.8		16.0	14.1	10.2
Sales Workers	5.1	5.6		0.0	2.7	3.9
Craftsmen, Foremen	21.0	20.4		7.6	13.8	16.6
Operatives	11.8	9.4		3.4	7.2	8.2
Service Workers	11.8	24.1		15.1	21.0	20.3
Farm Laborers and Foremen	5.0	1.9		0.0	4.5	2.9
Laborers except Farm & Mine	5.0	11.8		2.5	2.7	6.8

^{1/} Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, First and Fifth Count Microfilm: Nevada, 1970, Census Users Service Division, Washington, D.C., 1971.

TABLE 2
POPULATION ESTIMATES AND COMPONENTS
OF CHANGE, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1974 & 1975

	POPULATION						COMPONENTS OF CHANGE <u>3/</u> 1970-1973			
	1940 <u>1/</u>	1950 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>	1970 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>4/</u>	1975 <u>5/</u>	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION	
									NUMBER	PERCENT
COUNTY: Lincoln	4,130	3,637	2,431	2,557	2,688	2,722	100	100	-400	-15.9
1970 Census Subdivisions:										
Alamo Twp	457	386	317	398						
Caliente Twp	1,552	1,212	960	979						
(Caliente)	--	970	792	916						
Panaca Twp	516	467	458	539						
Pioche Twp	1,605	1,772	696	641						
STATE: Nevada	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	548,000	583,563	30,000	13,000	42,000	+8.6

References:

- 1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, Nevada, Final Report PC(1)-20A U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C., 1960. (9553)
- 2/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1) A-30 Nevada, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C., 1971. (9553)
- 3/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 573, March 1975. (9553)
- 4/ Chu, Shih-fan, "Nevada Population by Counties, 1974 (revised) and 1975 (provisional)"., Bureau of Business and Economic Research (B.B.E.R.), University of Nevada, Reno, March 1976.
- 5/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of Nevada Counties: July 1, 1972 and 1973, Federal-State Coop. Program for Local Population Estimates.

TABLE 3

LINCOLN COUNTY RURAL-URBAN POPULATION
DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY, 1970

	AREA (Sq.Mi.)	% OF NEV. LAND AREA	% OF NEV. POPULATION	% URBAN	% RURAL		AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY (Persons Per Sq.Mi.)
					NON-FARM	FARM	
COUNTY: Lincoln	10,649	9.6	0.5	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.2
STATE: Nevada	109,889	100	100	81	17	2	4.4

Source:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population-
 Number of Inhabitants, Nevada, PC(1)-A30 and 1970 Census of Population-
 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Nevada, PC(1)-C30, USGPO,
 Washington, D.C., 1971.

TABLE 4
LINCOLN COUNTY
POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY AND TOTAL, 1970-2020

		POPULATION					
		ACTUAL		PROJECTED			
		1970	1980	1985	1990	2000	2020
COUNTY:							
Lincoln	Ref. 1	2,557	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,392	--
	Ref. 2	2,557	2,700	--	2,800	2,900	3,000
	Moderate-Ref. 4	--	2,892	3,085	3,294	--	--
	Substantial-Ref. 4	--	3,951	4,505	5,018	--	--
COUNTY:							
Clark	Ref. 1	273,845	404,533	459,543	519,271	605,922	--
STATE:							
Nevada	Ref. 1	488,738	728,582	825,121	931,400	1,086,432	--
	Ref. 2	488,738	776,000	--	1,034,000	1,237,000	--
	Ref. 3	488,738	665,900	726,500	803,500	--	--
WATER RESOURCES							
SUB-AREA (Ref. 3):							
1502: Colorado-Lake							
Mead, Lincoln, Clark,							
Washington, Mohave,							
and Coconino Counties		367,189	453,100	497,800	546,800	624,000	769,800

References:

1. Chu, S.F., Nevada Population Projection: by County for Selected Years, 1970-2000, Bureau of Business Economic Research (B.B.E.R.), University of Nevada, Reno, March 1975, revised.
2. Nevada Division of Water Resources, Water for Nevada: Forecasts for the Future-Population, Nevada State Engineer's Office, February 1973.
3. U.S. Water Resources Council, 1972 OBERS Projections, Regional Economic Activity in the U.S., Series E Population, Volume 3, April 1974.
4. John C. Willie and Associates, Economic and Population Base Study, Lincoln Co., Nevada (prepared for Lincoln Co. Commissioners) 197 E. Tabernacle, St. George, Utah, May 1974.

*is not
a real
projection*

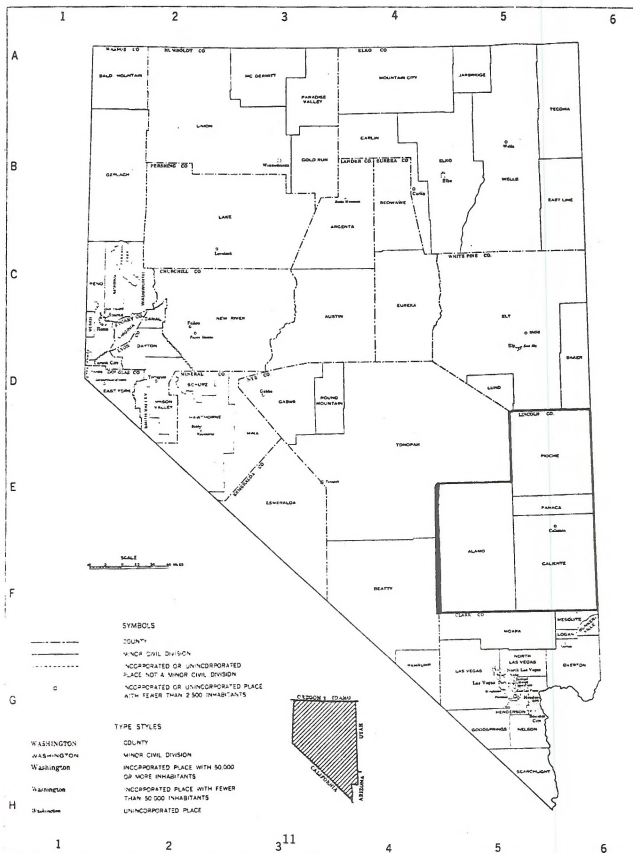
TABLE 5
PROJECTED POPULATION AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE
BY COUNTY AND TOTAL, 1970-2020

		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE					
		1970	1980	1985	1990	2000	2020
COUNTY:							
Lincoln	Ref. 1	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
	Ref. 2	+0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	
	Ref. 4- Moderate	+1.2	+1.3	+1.3	-	-	
	Ref. 4-Substantial	+4.5	+2.7	+2.2	-	-	
COUNTY:							
Clark	Ref. 1	+4.0	+2.6	+2.5	+1.6	-	
STATE							
Nevada	Ref. 1	+4.1	+2.5	+2.5	+1.6	-	
	Ref. 2	+4.7	+2.9	+2.9	+1.8	-	
	Ref. 3	+3.1	+1.8	+2.0	-	-	
WATER RESOURCES							
SUB-AREA (Ref. 3):							
Colorado-Lake Mead (1502):							
Lincoln, Clark, Washing-							
ton, Mohave, & Coconino							
Counties		+2.1	+1.9	+1.9	+1.3	+1.1	

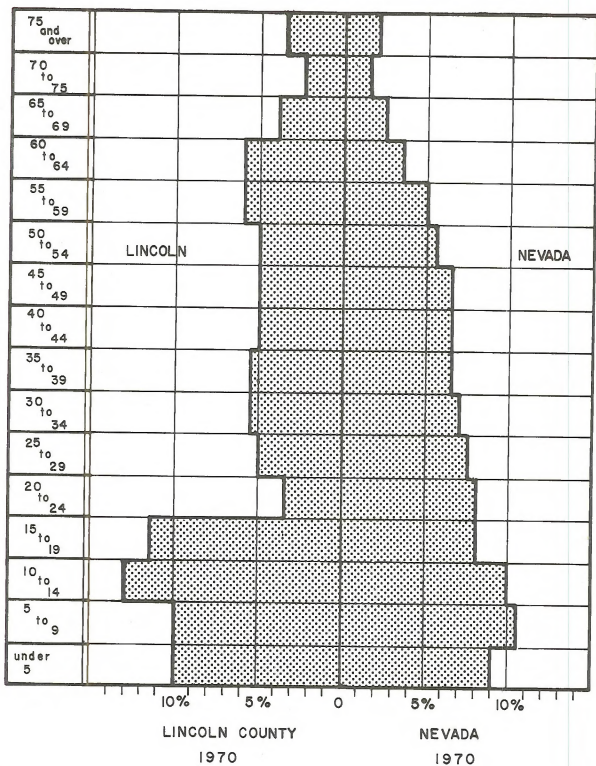
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1. Chu, S.F., Nevada Population Projection: by County for Selected Years, 1970-2000, Bureau of Business Economic Research (B.B.E.R.), University of Nevada, Reno, March 1975, revised.
2. Nevada Division of Water Resources, Water for Nevada: Forecasts for the Future-Population, Nevada State Engineer's Office, February 1973.
3. U.S. Water Resources Council, 1972 OBERS Projections, Regional Economic Activity in the U.S., Series E Population, Volume 3, April 1974.
4. John C. Willie & Associates, Economic and Population Base Study, Lincoln County, Nevada, (prepared for Lincoln Co. Commissioners) 197 E. Tabernacle, St. George, Utah, May 1974.

County Subdivisions/Townships and Places



AGE COMPARISON, LINCOLN CO. & NEVADA



SOURCE:

U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION;
1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FINAL
REPORT P.C.(1)-B30 NEVADA U.S.G.P.O.,
WASHINGTON D.C., 1971

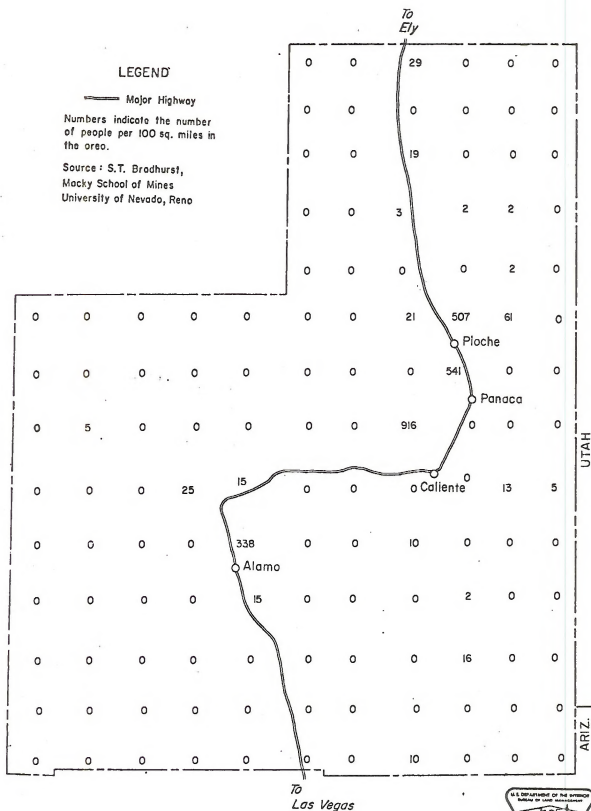


Illustration 4

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, LINCOLN COUNTY

B. Public Attitudes

This section deals with Lincoln County attitudes which surfaced during the research period. They do not represent all attitudes present in the county, only those that were expressed. Other feelings and beliefs may have stronger or weaker supporting convictions, but were not identified in the research. Individual attitudes identified hopefully describe positions and postures towards the BLM and its management practices in the county, but should be considered only as general conceptions elicited from a sample of the population, although an interested and involved group.

In order to gain as broad a sample as possible within the limitations of this Profile, various sources were researched. Statements by individuals, many representing special interest groups in the county, relating to the Caliente Management Framework Plan in 1973 have been reviewed. Also, a study by John C. Willie and Associates, Citizen Involvement Goals and Policies, prepared in 1974 as part of the county master plan, has been studied with regards to attitudes concerning management of national resource land. In addition, some key individuals in the county were interviewed with the focus on attitudes regarding the BLM and NRL. Newspapers and publications in the Lincoln County Library were also researched in the study.

Taken as a whole, the individual sources each contributed some foundation to specific primary attitudes and thoughts regarding the BLM, its management practices, and NRL. Additionally, some secondary aspects emerged.

Two principal attitudes expressed parallel and support each other. The first is that the Federal government exercises autonomous control in the county and secondly, land should be made available for private development. While these opinions are not new, it is important to note they are intensely supported.

Many residents expressed the feeling that the BLM District Office has little or no control in administering Federal laws and regulations that influence the county. Some individuals feel that "the group in Washington" dictates controls and restrictions. They feel that the local BLM office is powerless to act when local conditions may call for different actions than those required by general, all-embracing Federal legislation. The result is people have little faith in the local office's ability to take local issues into consideration. This undermines confidence in BLM actions while strengthening the notion of a large bureaucracy that is not responsive to local concerns.

State control of BLM land is being sought by the Nevada Livestock Association. (Las Vegas Review Journal, February 4, 1976.) The idea of turning over Federal lands to State and private ownership is an outgrowth of the desire to localize control. This, and the feeling that private enterprise is best suited for encouraging development which would boost the

county's economy and tax base, is the basis for strong convictions about control and ownership.

While there is a desire for private development, many residents expressed preferences for "wide-open" spaces; being able to do as they pleased on NRL, within the restrictions imposed; and the rural atmosphere of the county. These were the primary reasons for their fondness of the area. This is somewhat contrary to the idea of development by private enterprise which might not encourage the maintenance of these desirables. This paradox is recognized by some who propose turning over only lands adjacent to existing communities. They feel there is no suitable space for industrial development at present. (Willie & Associates, Citizen Involvement Goals and Policies.)

There is also an attitude that the county is somewhat hampered by the tax base restriction brought about by public ownership of approximately 99 percent of the county land. Businessmen and local officials feel a solution should be sought. When a House of Representatives subcommittee recently approved a bill which provides revenues to areas which face this problem, it was hailed by Congressman Santini as a "major breakthrough in the Federal government finally recognizing the needs and problems of large public land states." (Tonopah Times, February 13, 1976.)

In addressing specific resource management, various attitudes surfaced. Once again, it is important to note other ideas and opinions undoubtedly exist in the county; however, the following represent known expressed attitudes.

Lands. There are many different ideas regarding use of NRL. They range from a desire for leaving it as it is, to complete takeover by State and private hands. The majority lean towards the latter, with various attitudes in-between. In the matter of transmission lines, a majority feel additional rights-of-way should be confined to rights-of-way corridors. (BLM, Caliente MFP Comments, 1973.) A majority of interviewees felt powerlines paralleling and within sight of highways pose no problems.

Various needs for additional land were cited. Agriculture, industrial development, and overall development of natural resources are among these needs. (Willie, Citizen Involvement.) Additionally, there is a feeling that natural historic sites should be identified and protected. (Willie, Citizen Involvement.)

Minerals. Mining has always been important in Lincoln County and this is reflected in the attitudes expressed. Most people feel mining should not be discouraged or hampered by restrictions, and access should not be controlled. (Las Vegas Sun, August 12, 1974.) While this attitude is prevalent in rural Nevada, outside groups hold contrasting views. (Nevada State Journal, May 5, 1972.)

Range. Range improvements are desired by many in the area. Chainings and burnings to remove woody competition are favored by the majority of people interviewed.

Many people are convinced that range improvement practices are beneficial and should be used by the BLM. This opinion was shared by individuals who have no direct ties to livestock grazing. One reason given is that wildlife habitat would be improved.

There are strong feelings regarding regulations and restrictions imposed on livestock grazing. There has been much publicity on this subject recently, and many people not involved in livestock grazing have strong opinions concerning "outside" interference. (Las Vegas Review Journal, March 11, 1976.) "Government representatives from eastern Ivy League schools," according to Senator Laxalt, "don't know the first thing about problems we have in the livestock industry." (Lincoln County Record, May 5, 1976.)

Recreation. A prevalent attitude expressed in the county is that additional recreational facilities should be developed for residents and tourists. (Willie, Citizen Involvement.) There is very strong feeling against acquiring existing private land for such purpose. There is some ill will in the county towards the State Park System for this reason.

On the whole, people feel tourism could boost the county's economy some, but that additional services will have to be provided by the private sector. At present, many feel tourists from out of the area arrive, visit, and leave the county without spending many "tourist" dollars. This is attributed somewhat, to the self-contained nature of recreational vehicles.

Wildlife. A majority of individuals interviewed feel that wildlife habitat should be developed and improved. (BLM, Caliente MFP Comments.) Once again, they believe that woody competition should be reduced and forage plants seeded. Water developments are also considered desirable.

The subject of wild horses often entered the discussion on wildlife, and many believe that wild horses are a substantial detriment when competition for forage is considered.

Wild Horses. This is a rather strong issue in the county. While forage competition among horses, livestock, and wildlife is a primary concern, many feel horses present a safety problem on the highways. Auto accidents were cited by most of the individuals interviewed.

Additionally, many individuals don't consider the horses wild, but that their origins can be traced to local ranches. Rather than being destroyed, they were merely turned loose when they were no longer useful.

The idea of developing a fenced refuge for wild horses, was acceptable to most people. They feel that within a refuge, wild horses would be controlled while at the same time being available for viewing. This is much like buffalo refuges. (BLM, Caliente MFP Comments.)

Once again, references to groups "back East" were made. It is believed that outside interference is not justified because of a lack of knowledge about local conditions.

Forestry. One of the attitudes expressed in Willie's study was that a forestry products program be instituted. It is thought that there is some potential for forest products production in the area. Presently a study is being conducted by the Nevada Division of Forestry on Christmas tree farming. (Patrick Murphy, Nevada State Division of Forestry.) Most residents think this is a good idea which would expand the county's economic base.

A rather strong issue among the local residents concerns the BLM's requirement of permits for woodcutting and Christmas trees. Primarily, residents feel permits are just more red-tape, and that there should be no charge for cutting firewood or harvesting Christmas trees on a noncommercial basis. A common sentiment is that the whole procedure merely "provides jobs for the bureaucrats" while restricting "traditional" freedoms in the area. There is little resentment towards outsiders harvesting these products as it encourages visits to the county.

There is also an attitude that some areas should be protected. These include ponderosa and bristlecone pine stands. Other areas of predominantly pinyon-pine and pinyon-juniper, however, should be cleared and controlled to increase forage. (BLM, Caliente MFP Comments.)

Watershed. A majority approve restricting use in fragile areas to protect soils and using intensive management to afford watershed protection. (BLM, Caliente MFP Comments.)

There is some division regarding the question of restricting off-road vehicles (ORVs) in the county. If ORVs are restricted, individuals feel there should not be across-the-board regulations, but that only certain designated areas should be protected from ORVs.

Expectations. Lincoln County residents have varied expectations. Primarily, many people feel that things will not change considerably in the future. It was expressed that while the county is tied somewhat to mining, the peaks and troughs typical of the industry in the area will affect the county in the future much the same as it has in the past.

Many people expressed their desire for no change in the rural atmosphere and lifestyle. They emphasized the "small-town friendliness" and "elbow room" that is present in the county, as being very important, and didn't want these to change.

While industrialization is looked upon favorably in order to boost the county's economy, many felt that only limited industrial development be encouraged. "just enough to raise the economy a comfortable notch," was

a common attitude expressed. Whatever the desires, most feel little change will occur. This is partially based on past experience with various industries that studied the area with the purpose of locating there, and the lack of land available for development.

Some look for tourism to increase, but again, even with the present State Park System improvements, the experience has been little economic benefit to the county.

C. Social-Cultural Values

The following section was prepared by Loren Reichert, Ph.D., and James Frey, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas under a contract with the Bureau of Land Management.

Their report describes existing cultural groups and their relationships to, and dependence upon, attributes and management of national resource lands in Lincoln County. The relationships of interest are affective and emotional rather than instrumental and economic.

Cultural groups to be identified and analyzed include, but are not limited to: native, recent arrivals, religious, ethnic, and Indian. These groups relationships to, and values related to NRL use and management is the focus of the report.

Additional detail regarding the procedures of the study and findings are presented in Appendix A of this Profile, also prepared by Dr.'s Reichert and Frey.

Members of the resident population of Lincoln County typically appear to hold egalitarian attitudes that minimize the observation of, or discussion about, other residents in terms of social ranks, racial or ethnic groups, or even cliques or factions centered insignificant lifestyle differences. Considerable probing was generally necessary to evoke replies that qualified the image of "plain folks" homogeneity that was presented to the researchers during interviewing and participant observation. Indeed, by urban standards, the residents of Lincoln County are quite homogeneous. With few exceptions among the 72 people we conversed with at length, 19 influential and a random sample of 53 others define themselves as small-town, rurally-oriented people. (Research methodology used in the Technical Report: Lincoln County Value Survey is discussed in Appendix A.)

Cultural Groups. Aside from the Nevada Girl's Training Center, a modest tourist industry, and the re-opening of the Tempiute Mine, there is no basis for an influx of outsiders or for group formation to contest the predominance and near universality of the rural, small-town way of life. While the opening of the Tempiute Mine may, in the future, bring a substantial number of newcomers with different orientations into the Alamo area, it has not happened yet. The greatest number of newcomers to Lincoln County are retired persons. These people tend to form a distinct community within the county because its members are not well integrated into the general round of social life except for activity in the Mormon Church. But while not socially integrated into the county, their values and appreciation of rural life are held in common with other county residents.

Racial and ethnic groups do not exist as such within the preceptions of county residents. According to the 1970 Census of Population, only 69 residents of Lincoln County (2.7 percent) were classified as "Negro and other races." Fifty-three of the 69 non-Caucasians are classified as Indian--most or all of whom live in Caliente. None of the 19 influential informants mentioned race or ethnicity as a basis for group formation. Probe questions with specific reference to the Indian population typically evoked the response "Oh yes, a few Indian families live here. They just live with the rest of us. Most work for the railroad." (The absence of Indian social groups was confirmed in a conversation with a Moapa tribal official.) Also, specifically excluded by the respondents as bases for sub-group identification, in addition to race and ethnicity, was employment by the Union Pacific Railroad, by government agencies, or as miners.

Although the population of Lincoln County is substantially homogeneous in terms of commitment to the values of rural life, there are a number of group-based differences in value orientation--complexly cross-cutting and overlapping--that provide bases for actual or potential conflicts, coalition formation, and sub-group identifications among residents. The major differences in value orientations that serve to set apart sub-groups within the population are those relating to economic interest, social and economic change, and the importance of origins, kinship, and religion in establishing social and political influence.

In addition to the retired persons, then, the residents of Lincoln County tend to differentiate themselves as ranchers, business and professional people, Mormons, old-timers or newcomers, and sportsmen. Eighteen of the nineteen influential respondents identified ranchers as a group. Mormons were so identified by eleven, retired people by eight, and businessmen-professionals and sportsmen each by five. The distinction between old-timers and newcomers was specifically made by three and implied by several others. Differentiation between influentials and the general public was not mentioned directly by any of our respondents, but was implied in reference to Rotary Club membership and in several comments regarding the influence of the Mormons as a social entity.

Because the bases of sub-group identification are not mutually exclusive, it is impossible to socially locate individuals in the community or to discuss their values exclusively in terms of a single affiliation. A rancher and a businessman may both be Mormons. One may be a newcomer and the other an old-timer, but both may be sportsmen and Rotarians. Such overlapping memberships doubtless serve to minimize the existence of clear-cut factions within the county. Cultural groups (subcultures) as such do not truly exist within Lincoln County. Rather, the following analysis of basic values held by Lincoln County residents proceeds in terms of eight major bases of social affiliation: retired newcomers (retired people who have lived in the county for ten years or less), newcomer (not born in Lincoln County), old-timers (born in the county), Mormons (those active in the church), sportsmen (those who hunt and fish regularly), ranchers, business and professional people, and influentials.

Social Values. Some of the similarities in value patterns reflected in the following table are partially consequences of overlapping memberships. Influentials, for example, overlap with every other group with the exception of retired newcomers. These newcomer-retireds are, however, exclusive of the occupational categories and old-timers as well as the influentials. The business and professional group and ranchers are mutually exclusive categories (though some businessmen and professionals are hobby ranchers) as are the old-timer and newcomer categories. Consequently, two categories were added to facilitate analysis even though those categories are not perceived by the residents as bases for social identification and group affiliation. "General public" contains all respondents not identified as influentials, and "non-Mormon" subsumes all respondents who are not actively involved in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. They include nine persons of other faiths, twenty-five with no religious affiliation, and five persons of Mormon background who are not participating members of the church.

The basic values of these "groups" were abstracted from responses to questions about their like and dislikes concerning living in Lincoln County, the problems they see facing the county, and the circumstances under which

they would consider moving away from the county. Therefore, the reported values and the frequencies with which they were evoked reflect emphasis upon those values associated with life conditions. Moral values and religious ideals are clearly underemphasized in terms of frequency of response as the question format was not designed to evoke such a response. On the other hand, the association of the study with the Bureau of Land Management did condition informants to consider values relating to political and organizational impacts on their conditions of life. It should also be noted that the table presented below reports the numbers of people, by categories, who displayed each indicated value. Hence, the table reports the consistency with which these values are held, not the degree of commitment with which they are held. (See the Technical Report for a further discussion of why the extent of commitment could not be determined.)

Fourteen value-dimensions were employed. These were established after a content analysis of statements obtained from respondents and a review of sociological literature about rural communities. (Vidich and Bensman, Small Town in Mass Society, Princeton University Press, 1958, Ch. 2 was especially informative. See also W.F. Cottrell, Death by Dieselization: A Case Study in the Reaction to Technological Change, American Sociological Review, 1975, 16:358-365, a study of the impact of changes in railroad technology on Caliente.) These 14 value-dimensions are:

Rurality: positive value placed on the small size of local communities and on the quality of rural life. "Anti-city" attitudes are commonly indicated in such expressions as "uncrowded," "less crime," and "less hustle and bustle, you can set your own pace."

Environmental: reference to climate, clean air, no pollution, and to the easy access to outdoor recreation, e.g., hunting and fishing.

Neighborliness: reference to mutual self-help, friendliness and sociability. "When in trouble, someone will help at a moment's notice."

Familial: mentions of doing things as a family; of raising a family, and benefits to children.

Natural Order: expressions of a "balance of nature" notion; of "things being better before the government stepped in," a reverence for the past and tradition, favoring no growth or very slight growth, mentioning no dislikes or problems associated with living in Lincoln County.

Individuality: freedom, expressions of disgust over regulation of pine-nut gathering and woodcutting; doing what they want to do without formal restriction.

Equalitarianism: coded when the respondent was not able to detect group differences, or when expressions such as "everyone is treated equally" and "doing things for the good of all" were employed.

Democracy, Self-determination: concern about "losing control to Washington," rising bureaucratic control, the "need for consulting the people," and for the communities to work together.

Practicality: expressions favoring economic solutions to problems, short-term views on land use, irritation over activities which seem to prolong or make more difficult situations which, in the respondent's view, could be handled more swiftly and efficiently, e.g., "You can't develop a spring without an environmental impact statement."

Change: a desire for growth, economic development, bringing in new industry; the view that "old-timers are holding things back."

Property Ownership: references to the people owning the land and not the BLM; favoring releasing the land for private development.

Education: expressed need for new or changing schools, or that education was an important consideration with respect to staying in, or liking, Lincoln County.

Religion: fatalistic views, e.g., "God's will," etc., and reference to church activities and their importance in the respondent's life.

Honesty, Trust: reference to these traits in relation to local government and to the character of residents, "no need to lock your doors," etc.

CONSISTENCY OF VALUES:
PROPORTION OF SUBPOPULATION
MEMBERS EXPRESSING INDICATED VALUES

	RURALITY	ENVIRONMENTAL	NEIGHBORLINESS	FAMILIAL	NATURAL ORDER	INDIVIDUALITY	EQUALITARIANISM	DEMOCRATIC SELF DETERMINATION	PRACTICALITY	CHANGE	PROPERTY	EDUCATION	RELIGION	HONESTY, TRUST
*General Public	HI	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	LO	LO	LO	VLO	LO	VLO	VLO
Influentials	VHI	MOD	HI	HI	HI	VHI	HI	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	LO
New Retirees	VHI	VHI	HI	MOD	HI	LO	HI	LO	LO	LO	LO	LO	VLO	LO
Newcomers	HI	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	LO	VLO	LO	VLO	LO
Sportsmen	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	HI	MOD	MOD	LO	MOD	LO	LO	LO	VLO	VLO
Ranchers	HI	HI	HI	VHI	HI	LO	MOD	LO	LO	VLO	LO	LO	LO	VLO
Old Timers	VHI	HI	MOD	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	VLO	LO	LO	LO	VLO
Mormons	VHI	HI	HI	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	LO	LO	LO	MOD	VLO
*Non-Mormons	HI	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	LO	LO	LO	LO	LO	VLO	VLO
Business-Professional	VHI	HI	HI	MOD	HI	HI	MOD	MOD	MOD	MOD	LO	LO	LO	LO

Key: Very High (VHI) 80%+ or more of the respondents in this group expressed this value
 High (HI) 60-79%
 Moderate (MOD) 40-59%
 Low (LO) 20-39%
 Very Low (VLO) 0-19%

*These categories were not specifically mentioned by the population of Lincoln County but are included for the purpose of comparison.

A strikingly high consistency of mention within and between groups may be observed concerning the first five of these value-dimensions. Rurality, environmental values, neighborliness, family, and natural order appear as the central themes of Lincoln County. In this, residents of Lincoln County are similar to Americans who have been studied in other rural communities, or even to folk societies more generally.

Change is a value that is seldom expressed by the general public. Even among those groups more inclined to favor change (businessmen - professionals and influentials), change is most often qualified in terms of "progress" that would preserve, or at least not upset, the natural order. Typically, these people favor economic development sufficient to provide jobs so that young residents would not have to move away to find work. This was often mentioned as change that would modestly and gradually increase the population without altering the county's rural character. Yet even this limited view of change is contrary to the views of old-timers and ranchers (50 percent of whom are old-timers) who define natural order in terms of the status quo. One rancher, who is also an influential, expressed the fear that growth means housing and that "houses would be built in the good bottom-lands."

Similarly, the political values of individuality, democracy, and practicality hold greater salience for the businessmen - influentials than for the ranchers and old-timers. The businessmen define the BLM as "land-locking" the communities by controlling land that would otherwise be available for industry, housing, and their own interest in owning acreage for hobby-ranching. One prominent influential stated, "I would give my eyeteeth for a few acres to do some ranching."

Other patterns of value of interest to readers may perhaps be noted, either in the table presented here or in the more detailed tabulation contained within the associated Technical Report. Here one final observation may be offered. Mormons and non-Mormons differ in consistency over values on three observed dimensions -- familial, religious, and natural order. In terms of these values, the Mormon population is more consistent than the non-Mormon population of Lincoln County. It appears that, apart from value more consistency placed on family and religion, the tenets of Mormon faith and social philosophy conform to values widely held in small, rural American communities, but with some enhancement of the value placed on order and the maintenance of existing relations and conditions. (The apparent differences in consistency concerning individuality and equalitarianism are substantially artifacts of the construction of percentile groups.)

Areas of Value. Few respondents identified specific places, areas, or objects within Lincoln County as holding particular value for them other than those places incorporated within the State Park system, or marked as historic sites. Indeed, some of those mentioned below may be marked sites. The authors have included all sites and areas they do not definitely know to be marked or in the park system. Ella Mountain was mentioned by eight respondents and the Panaca and Caliente summits each by four respondents.

Places or objects mentioned by three respondents in each instance were the Wilson Creek area, White Rock, Bigtrees, and the coke ovens. Gleason Canyon, Ash Springs, and the old Pioche Courthouse were each mentioned by two respondents. Nine other places were mentioned by one respondent each and one person mentioned four historic structures in addition to the old courthouse. There was also some indication that the town of Panaca itself is valued for its status as a pioneer Mormon settlement. The places of value were mentioned in every case as favorite locations for picnics and family outings -- free and uncrowded alternatives to the park facilities.

III. ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Employment

Lincoln County, Nevada, includes five-tenths of one percent of the State's population and 9.6 percent of the State's land area. All the population was classified as rural by the 1970 census of population; ten percent of the population lives and works on farms or ranches.

Employment change by sector from 1970 to 1974 is displayed in Tables 6 and 7. Lincoln County average employment in agriculture has decreased while mining employment increased from 80 to 130 (a 12.9 percent annual rate) and trade sectors increased from 100 to 130 (a 6.8 percent annual rate). Employment and unemployment by sex and minority status as estimated by the Nevada Employment Security Department are displayed in Tables 8 and 9. Included are tables for Nevada and Clark County, as well as Lincoln County to allow comparisons. Unemployment in Lincoln County for all groups was lower than for the State as a whole. However, unemployment among females during 1975 was at a higher rate than for the State.

The Lincoln County labor force accounted for 50 percent of the population during 1975, compared to 47 percent for the State, as reported by the Nevada Employment Security Department. The same source estimates that the unemployment rate was 8.7 percent for Lincoln County and 9.9 percent for the State during 1975 calendar year.

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1970 AND 1974, LINCOLN COUNTY ^{1/}
AND
RATE OF CHANGE COMPARED WITH THE NATION

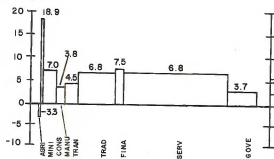
	EMPLOYMENT ^{2/} IN LINCOLN COUNTY		ANNUAL % RATE OF CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT 1970-74	
	1970	1974	Lincoln County	United States
Agriculture	100	90	-2.6	+0.2
Mining	80	130	+12.9	+1.9
Construction	*	30	--	+4.2
Manufacturing	*	20	--	+0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	80	90	+3.0	+1.6
Trade	100	130	+6.8	+3.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*	10	--	+3.1
Services	60	70	+3.9	+3.9
Government	270	290	+1.8	+3.3
TOTALS	720	860	+4.5	+2.6

^{1/} Source: Nevada, State of, County Labor Force Summary: 1970 and 1974. Employment Security Department, Carson City, Nevada.

^{2/} Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten. * - Less than 10.

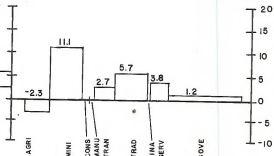
CLARK

% CHANGE



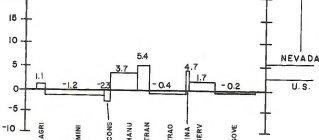
LINCOLN

% CHANGE

AGGREGATE AVERAGE
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

WHITE PINE

% CHANGE

NOTE:
WIDTH OF BAR IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE
SECTOR'S PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1974SOURCE:
NEVADA, STATE OF, COUNTY LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
1970 AND 1974 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION,
DEPT. OF HUMAN RESOURCES, CARSON CITY, 1971
AND 1975

NEVADA

% CHANGE

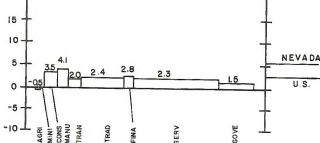
CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
LINCOLN & ADJACENT
COUNTIES
AND
STATE OF NEVADA

TABLE 8
STATE OF NEVADA
POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1976				
MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	628,487	100.00%	309,844	100.00%
2. WHITE	576,323	91.70%	283,786	91.59%
3. BLACK	35,698	5.68%	17,785	5.74%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	10,181	1.62%	5,174	1.67%
5. ORIENTAL	4,211	.67%	2,169	.70%
6. OTHER RACES	2,074	.33%	930	.30%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	34,881	5.55%	17,134	5.53%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	87,045	13.85%	43,192	13.94%

NOTES: * SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: DERIVED BY APPLYING 1970 CENSUS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1976 PROVIDED BY DR. S.F. CHU, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, PREPARED BY MANPOWER INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SECTION OF THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 8 (Cont.)
CLARK COUNTY

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1976

	MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
		NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1.	TOTAL	345,797	100.00%	170,063	100.00%
2.	WHITE	309,488	89.50%	151,764	89.24%
3.	BLACK	21,329	9.06%	15,765	9.27%
4.	AMERICAN INDIAN	1,383	.40%	680	.40%
5.	ORIENTAL	2,282	.66%	1,207	.71%
6.	OTHER RACES	1,314	.38%	629	.37%
7.	SPANISH-AMERICAN	19,157	5.54%	9,439	5.55%
8.	MINORITY GROUPS *	55,466	16.04%	27,720	16.30%

NOTES: * SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME
DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE
NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF
ROUNDING.

SOURCE: DERIVED BY APPLYING 1970 CENSUS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR
1976 PROVIDED BY DR. S.F. CHU, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH,
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, PREPARED BY MANPOWER INFORMATION AND RESEARCH
SECTION OF THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 8 (Cont.)
LINCOLN COUNTY

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1976

	MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
		NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1.	TOTAL	2,392	100.00%	1,249	100.00%
2.	WHITE	2,328	97.33%	1,208	96.75%
3.	BLACK	6	.25%	4	.49%
4.	AMERICAN INDIAN	50	2.08%	28	2.27%
5.	ORIENTAL	2	.08%	1	.08%
6.	OTHER RACES	6	.25%	5	.41%
7.	SPANISH-AMERICAN	73	3.05%	46	3.65%
8.	MINORITY GROUPS *	137	5.72%	86	6.90%

NOTES: * SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: DERIVED BY APPLYING 1970 CENSUS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1976 PROVIDED BY DR. S.F. CHU, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, PREPARED BY MANPOWER INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SECTION OF THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 9
STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CY 1975

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	292,500	263,600	28,900	9.9%
2. WHITE	272,074	245,752	26,322	9.6%
3. BLACK	14,324	12,898	1,426	9.9%
4. OTHER RACES	6,101	4,949	1,152	18.8%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	14,422	12,927	1,495	10.3%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	34,847	30,774	4,073	11.6%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	109,692	96,773	12,919	11.7%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	37.5%	36.7%	44.7%	
9. WHITE	100,708	89,161	11,547	11.4%
10. BLACK	6,415	5,643	772	12.0%
11. OTHER RACES	2,567	1,968	599	23.3%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	4,932	4,204	728	14.7%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	13,914	11,815	2,099	15.0%

NOTES: * SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.
DERIVED BY APPLYING 1970 CENSUS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1976 PROVIDED BY DR. S.F. CHU, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, PREPARED BY MANPOWER INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SECTION OF THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 9 (Cont.)
CLARK COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CY 1975

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS		LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES					
1.	TOTAL	156,900	139,700	17,200	11.0%
2.	WHITE	142,314	126,884	15,430	10.8%
3.	BLACK	12,461	11,055	1,406	11.2%
4.	OTHER RACES	2,121	1,758	363	17.1%
5.	SPANISH AMERICAN	7,731	6,534	1,197	15.4%
6.	MINORITY GROUPS *	22,313	19,347	2,966	13.2%
FEMALE					
7.	TOTAL	57,934	49,972	7,962	13.7%
8.	PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	36.9%	35.7%	46.2%	
9.	WHITE	51,474	44,550	6,924	13.4%
10.	BLACK	5,535	4,768	767	13.8%
11.	OTHER RACES	923	653	270	29.2%
12.	SPANISH AMERICAN	2,579	2,027	552	21.4%
13.	MINORITY GROUPS *	9,037	7,448	1,589	17.5%

NOTES: * SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.
DERIVED BY APPLYING 1970 CENSUS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1976 PROVIDED BY DR. S.F. CHU, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, PREPARED BY MANPOWER INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SECTION OF THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 9 (Cont.)
LINCOLN COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CY 1975

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	1,150	1,090		
2. WHITE	1,163	1,063	100	8.7%
3. BLACK	0	0	100	8.6%
4. OTHER RACES	26	26	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	38	38	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	64	64	0	.0%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	403	355	48	11.9%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	33.8%	32.5%	48.0%	
9. WHITE	399	351	48	12.0%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	3	3	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	18	18	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	21	21	0	.0%

NOTES: * SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES. DERIVED BY APPLYING 1970 CENSUS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1976 PROVIDED BY DR. S.F. CHU, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, PREPARED BY MANPOWER INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SECTION OF THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

B. Income

On a per capita basis, income received by residents of Lincoln County was approximately 70 percent of the average for Nevada. Additional data regarding income levels and trend are presented in Tables 10 through 16, which also present data regarding employment and income by economic sector with comparisons to the State and national economy. Table 16 indicates that Lincoln County per capita income relative to the U.S. average from 1969 through 1973 has ranged from 71 percent to 81 percent, with a gradual but erratic trend toward reduction in the gap.

During 1973, a majority of personal income receipts of residents were from the following sources: (Refer to Table 12)

Agriculture	8%
Mining	3%
Trade	10% (1972)
Services	9% (1972)
Government	29%
Transfer payments (Retirement, social security, etc.)	19%
Dividends, Interest, and	
Rental Income	12%

Ad Valorem taxes (Table 17) during FY 1975 were based upon assessed values of: Rural Lands & Property (16%); Urban Lands, Property and Services (70%); Mine Valuation (6%); and Special Lands (7%).

Table 18 presents a comparison of selected public revenues of Lincoln, White Pine, and Clark counties.

TABLE 10
MONEY INCOME STATUS OF LINCOLN COUNTY
RESIDENTS, SELECTED YEARS

	Per Capita Income of Persons <u>1/</u> (\$)	Per Capita Income Relative to U.S. <u>2/</u> Index: U.S.=100		Per Capita Income (\$)		Median Effective Buying Income <u>3/</u> (Household) (\$)
	1969	1950	1972	1972	1973	1974
COUNTIES: Lincoln	2,556	160	91	3,580	4,032	9,488
STATE: Nevada	3,570 <u>4/</u>	134 <u>5/</u>	115 <u>6/</u>	5,211	5,712	13,517

Sources:

- 1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, "Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by County for Selected Years 1969-73", Survey of Current Business, April 1975, p. 46, Table 2.
- 2/ _____, "Local Area Personal Income", Survey of Current Business, Part II, May 1974, pp. 72-73.
- 3/ _____, "1975 Survey of Buying Power", Sales Management, July 21, 1975, p. D-66.
- 4/ _____, "State Projections of Income, Employment, and Population to 1990", Survey of Current Business, April 1974, p. 44.
- 5/ Ibid. 1971 data.

TABLE 11
LINCOLN COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME
BY SELECTED ECONOMIC SECTORS-1972+

SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (Persons)	INCOME 2/ (\$1000's)
Farm	90	300
Govt. Labor Earnings Fed. Civilian) Military) State and Local)	280	200 ** 2,200
Manufacturing	*	W
Mining	30	200
Construction	20	W
Transportation and Communication	70	800
Wholesale and Retail Trade	120	900
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	*	W
Services) Other)	70	1,000 W
TOTAL	700 a/	6,000

+ Note: Employment does not include self-employed persons; however, Income includes all income, including self-employment from the indicated source.

* Less than 10; ** Less than \$50,000

W Withheld to avoid disclosure.

a/ Total number employed does not include multiple job holding (moonlighting), as do the employment counts by sector; therefore, the sum of sector employment exceeds total number of employed persons.

Sources:

1/ Nevada, State of, County Labor Force Summary: 1972, Employment Security Department, Carson City, Nevada.

2/ U.S. Department of Commerce, "Local Area Personal Income", Survey of Current Business, May 1974., Table 2, p. 73.

TABLE 12

LINCOLN		NEVADA				
		PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1969-73 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
ITEM		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/		3,823	4,246	4,468	4,757	4,990
OTHER LABOR INCOME		155	171	144	167	173
PROPRIETORS INCOME		897	824	862	810	1,196
FARM		-12	54	37	93	416
NONFARM		909	770	825	717	780
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM		187	290	288	345	715
NONFARM		4,688	4,951	5,186	5,389	5,644
PRIVATE		2,856	2,908	2,969	2,995	2,996
MANUFACTURING		(D)	86	(D)	(D)	(D)
MINING		525	577	237	149	244
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION		(D)	81	(D)	(D)	(D)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE		864	839	866	846	(D)
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
TRANS. & COMM. & PUBLIC UTILITIES		597	606	636	(D)	(D)
SERVICES		545	654	837	746	(D)
OTHER INDUSTRIES		(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
GOVERNMENT		1,832	2,043	2,217	2,394	2,648
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		214	216	213	198	210
FEDERAL, MILITARY		34	38	37	38	42
STATE AND LOCAL		1,584	1,789	1,967	2,158	2,396
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK						
		4,875	5,241	5,474	5,734	6,359
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		231	250	254	276	289
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		4,644	4,991	5,220	5,458	6,070
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		639	304	399	365	362
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		5,283	5,295	5,619	5,823	6,432
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT		861	875	950	969	1,102
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		989	1,159	1,365	1,442	1,752
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		7,132	7,409	7,934	8,234	9,286
PER CAPITA INCOME		2,792	2,873	3,444	3,580	4,032
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3

(D) NOT SHOWN TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OR FOR ITEMS \$50,000 OR LESS. DATA ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

1/ EARNINGS IS THE SUM OF WAGES, OTHER LABOR INCOME AND PROPRIETORS INCOME

2/ PRIVATE SOURCE FOR PRIVATE NON-FARM WAGES: ES-202 COVERED WAGES - NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT.

TABLE 5.00

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Table 12

TABLE 13

LINCOLN NEVADA		PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES				
		PERCENT OF JS 1973	PERCENT CHANGE 73/69	PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS 1973	LOCATION QUOTIENT 1973	PERCENT OF STATE 1973
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	.0007	31				.21
OTHER LABOR INCOME	.0004	12				.17
PROPRIETORS INCOME	.0012	33				.59
FARM	.0011	--				.77
NONFARM	.0014	-14				.53
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	.0017	282	11.24	2.1991		1.05
NONFARM	.0007	20	88.76	.9354		.71
PRIVATE	.0005	5	47.11	.6076		.14
MANUFACTURING	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
MINING	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	.0030	-54	3.84	3.9615		.57
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
TRANS. & COMM. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
SERVICES	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		(D)
GOVERNMENT	.0018	45	41.64	2.4004		.52
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	.0006	-2	3.30	.2862		.18
FEDERAL, MILITARY	.0002	24	.46	.2885		.05
STATE AND LOCAL	.0026	51	37.68	3.4700		.80
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK						
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	.0008	30	100.00			.24
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	.0007	25				.24
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	.0004	31				.24
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	.0004	22				.26
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	.0015	77				.31
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	.0029	30				.30

(D) NOT SHOWN TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OR FOR ITEMS \$50,000 OR LESS. DATA ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

1/ EARNINGS IS THE SUM OF WAGES, OTHER LABOR INCOME AND PROPRIETORS INCOME

2/ PRIMARY SOURCE FOR PRIVATE NON-FARM WAGES: ES-202 COVERED WAGES - NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT.

ANALYTIC TABLES

REGIONAL ECONOMICS INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Table 13

LINCOLN COUNTY

TABLE 14

NEVADA		PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES			
		PERCENT OF LS 1973	PERCENT CHANGE 73/69	PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS 1973	LOCATION QUOTIENT 1973
PERCENT OF STATE 1973					
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/					
BY TYPE					
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	.3443	52			
OTHER LABOR INCOME	.2246	94			
PROPRIETORS INCOME	.2103	20			
FARM	.1397	123			
NONFARM	.2576	3			
BY INDUSTRY					
FARM	.1589	103	2.52	.4926	
NONFARM	.3312	49	97.48	1.0273	
PRIVATE	.3272	49	78.71	1.0151	
MANUFACTURING	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
MINING	.5300	17	1.59	1.6442	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	.5174	89	10.06	1.6032	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	.2819	48	12.83	.8734	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	.2671	55	4.35	.8286	
TRANSP., COMM., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	.3329	63	7.38	1.0314	
SERVICES	.7830	38	36.39	2.4290	
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
GOVERNMENT	.3487	51	18.77	1.0819	
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	.3252	38	4.24	1.0089	
FEDERAL, MILITARY	.4795	32	3.40	1.4874	
STATE AND LOCAL	.3303	64	11.13	1.0246	
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	.3224	50	100.00		
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	.2829	83			
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	.3245	49			
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT					
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	.3176	49			
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	.2433	58			
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	.2302	104			
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	.2976	54			

(0) NOT SHOWN TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OR FOR ITEMS \$50,000 OR LESS. DATA ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

1/ EARNINGS IS THE SUM OF WAGES, OTHER LABOR INCOME AND PROPRIETORS INCOME
2/ PRIMARY SOURCE FOR PRIVATE NON-FARM WAGES: ES-202 COVERED WAGES - NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT.

ANALYTIC TABLES

REGIONAL ECONOMICS INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Table 14

TABLE 15
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SMSA'S, COUNTIES, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES, IN SELECTED YEARS, 1966-74

(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
DOLLARS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
EVADA	3,760	3,502	3,858	4,271	4,563	4,873	5,140	5,698	6,033
SMSA'S									
LAS VEGAS, NV	3,206	3,405	3,811	4,283	4,561	4,815	5,033	5,577	5,988
RENO, NV	3,956	4,018	4,298	4,637	4,993	5,422	5,818	6,393	6,620
COUNTIES									
CIMARRON	2,147	2,387	2,561	3,027	3,525	3,529	3,820	4,346	4,546
CLAY	3,306	3,405	3,811	4,283	4,561	4,815	5,033	5,577	5,988
DOUGLAS	5,259	5,159	5,267	5,177	5,537	5,936	6,304	6,885	7,004
ELKO	2,937	3,260	3,667	4,172	4,233	4,920	5,135	6,002	5,864
ESMERALDA	1,920	3,131	2,957	2,932	3,079	3,165	3,007	3,098	3,574
ENDERBURY	4,232	4,435	5,734	4,959	4,618	5,508	5,899	7,328	6,058
HUMBOLDT	2,801	3,125	3,172	3,604	3,753	4,013	4,104	4,974	5,530
LAMAR	2,839	2,976	3,171	3,716	3,855	4,283	4,469	5,322	5,989
LYNN	2,386	2,239	2,334	2,645	2,807	3,388	3,464	3,795	4,437
LYNN	2,537	2,832	3,303	3,294	3,711	3,636	3,608	4,180	4,410
MILERAL	2,806	2,993	3,328	3,542	3,398	4,030	4,391	4,847	4,835
NYE	3,788	4,043	4,396	4,254	3,668	4,381	3,900	3,911	4,197
PERKINS	2,600	2,987	3,132	4,093	4,239	4,720	4,963	6,264	6,633
STOEY	2,461	3,619	3,812	3,855	4,422	4,924	4,469	5,634	5,778
WASHOE	3,956	4,018	4,298	4,637	4,993	5,422	5,818	6,393	6,620
WHITE PINE	2,399	2,499	2,758	3,279	3,580	3,849	4,206	4,728	5,062
CARSON CITY	2,529	3,170	3,582	4,019	4,637	4,555	5,010	5,290	5,685

Table 15

TABLE 16
PER CAPITA INCOME RELATIVES BY SMSA'S, COUNTIES, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES, IN SELECTED YEARS, 1966-74

	(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED) PER CENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE								
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
NEVADA	112	110	112	114	115	116	113	113	111
SMSA'S									
LAS VEGAS, NV	110	107	110	115	115	115	111	111	110
RENO, NV	132	126	124	124	126	129	128	127	121
COUNTIES									
CHURCHILL	72	75	74	81	89	84	84	87	83
CLATSOP	110	107	110	115	115	115	111	111	110
DOUGLAS	115	162	152	139	140	142	139	137	129
ELKO	98	102	104	112	107	117	113	119	108
ESMERALDA	64	98	86	79	78	75			
ELIOT	141	139	166	130	116	131	130	146	66
WILKINSON	93	98	92	97	95	96	90	99	101
LAMAR	95	93	92	100	97	102	99	106	110
LINCOLN	79	70	68	71	71	81	76	76	81
LYNN	65	89	96	84	94	87	80	83	81
MINERAL	94	94	96	95	86	96	97	96	89
ONE	126	127	127	114	92	104	86	78	77
PERMITS	87	91	91	110	107	113	109	125	122
STONEY	82	114	110	103	111	117	99	112	106
WASHOE	132	126	124	124	126	129	128	127	121
WHITE RINE	80	78	80	88	90	92	93	94	93
CARSON CITY	84	99	104	108	117	109	110	105	104

Table 16

Table 17

GROSS ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTIES OF NEVADA BY COUNTY, 1974-75

County	Gross Valuation (\$ million)	RURAL LANDS PROPERTY 1/		URBAN LANDS PROPERTY AND SERVICES 2/		MINES VALUATION 3/		SPECIAL LANDS VALUATION 4/		% of Nevada Gross Valuation
		Gross Valuation (\$ million)	% of Gross Valuation	Gross Valuation (\$ million)	% of Gross Valuation	Gross Valuation (\$ million)	% of Gross Valuation	Gross Valuation (\$ million)	% of Gross Valuation	
Carson City	105.454	0.311	0.30	69.436	65.84	0	0	35.705	33.86	2.48
Churchill	53.360	11.105	20.81	31.839	59.67	1.263	2.37	9.152	17.15	1.25
Clark	1,865.767	31.127	1.67	1,175.232	62.99	4.925	0.26	654.482	35.08	43.88
Couglas	111.683	6.322	5.66	27.703	20.33	0.055	0.05	82.602	73.96	2.63
Elko	154.814	38.739	25.02	80.385	51.92	2.383	1.54	33.307	21.51	3.64
Esmeralda	12.026	1.170	9.73	6.110	50.80	3.328	27.67	1.418	11.79	0.28
Eureka	29.041	6.358	21.89	7.008	24.13	14.411	49.62	1.264	4.35	0.68
Humboldt	54.619	16.999	31.12	29.590	54.18	0.390	0.71	7.640	13.99	1.28
Lander	26.761	5.808	21.70	11.824	44.18	6.400	23.92	1.729	6.46	0.63
Lincoln	20.036	3.272	16.33	14.037	70.06	1.228	6.13	1.500	7.48	0.47
Lyon	82.116	12.554	15.29	34.744	42.31	19.239	23.43	15.579	18.97	1.93
Mineral	637.937	0.339	0.05	25.527	4.00	0.610	0.10	611.461	95.85	15.00
Nye	61.138	5.580	9.13	21.254	34.76	5.025	8.22	29.279	47.89	1.44
Pershing	32.785	6.759	20.62	21.922	66.87	2.214	6.75	1.890	5.77	0.77
Storey	8.673	0.691	7.96	5.528	63.74	0.583	6.72	1.871	21.58	0.20
Washoe	951.256	6.760	0.71	727.316	76.46	0.132	0.01	217.047	22.82	22.37
White Pine	44.833	5.424	12.10	20.626	46.01	17.514	39.06	1.599	3.57	1.05
Total	4,252.296	159.317	3.75	2,305.082	54.21	80.370	1.89	1,707.526	40.16	100.00

1/ Rural Lands & Property:

Rural Lands

Rural Property - Improvements

Other Rural Prop. - Personal

Livestock and Bees

2/ Urban Lands, Property and Services:

Urban Lands

Urban Property - Improvements

Other Urban Prop. - Personal

Public Utilities

Carpers and Travel Trailers

3/ Mines Valuation:

Mill and Mine Improvements

Mining Equipment and Machinery

Net Proceeds of Mines (Estimated Value)

Oil and Gas Leases

Patented Mine Claims

4/ Special Lands Valuation:

Land

Improvements

Other Personal Property

Source: Nevada Tax Commission, "Comparative- Statements of Segregations of the Tax Rolls by Counties and Classes 1973-74, 1974-75," State Board of Equalization, Carson City, Nevada, 1976.

TABLE 18
SELECTED PUBLIC REVENUES, BY DIRECT SOURCE, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
IN LINCOLN, WHITE PINE AND CLARK COUNTIES, NEVADA. FISCAL YEAR 1974-75

TAX:	COUNTIES		
	Lincoln	White Pine	Clark
1. Local School Support (FY 1973-74)	\$ 58,295	\$461,673	\$15,457,966
2. County/City Relief	31,278	n.a.	8,218,150
3. 1-1/2 cent gasoline	106,590	173,185	2,412,979
4. Cigarette	58,568	232,473	6,259,338
5. Liquor	9,650	38,307	1,031,285
6. Real property transfer	564	1,427	98,265
7. Ad Valorem Property: Total	483,320	1,827,701	67,968,369
by Class (estimate)			
Rural Lands & Prop.	78,926	221,152	1,135,072
Urban Lands & Prop.	338,614	840,925	42,813,276
Mines Valuation	29,628	713,900	176,718
Special Lands	36,152	62,249	23,843,304
8. Gaming	3,045	22,685	4,321,066

Sources: Nevada, State of, Dept. of Taxation, Annual Report, 1974-75, Carson City, Nevada, December 1975

Item 1: page 11

Item 2: page 13

Item 3: page 16

Item 4: page 19

Item 5: page 22

Item 6: page 25

Nevada, State of, Nevada Tax Commission, Local Government Red Book FY 1974-75, Carson City, Nevada, 1974

Item 7: Total, page 15

Nevada, State of, State Board of Equalization, Comparative Statements of Segregations of the Tax Rolls by Counties and Classes 1974-75, Carson City, Nevada, 1976

Item 7: by class. These estimates were derived by apportioning the Total (above) based upon the ratios of gross assessed valuation by class, to the total assessed valuation as follows:

Rural Lands & Property

Table 1, "Gross Total Agricultural Lands"

Table 2, "Assessed Values of Rural Property"

Table 3, "Total Livestock and Bees"

Urban Lands, Property and Services

Table 2, "Assessed Values Urban Lands"

Table 4, "Public Utilities, Airplanes, Bank, Stock, Boats, Campers,

Merchandising, Mobile Homes

Mines

Table 4, "Mine and Mill Improvements, Mining Equipment and Machinery,

Net Proceeds of Mines, Oil and Gas Leases, Value Patented Claims"

Special Lands and Property

Table 2, "Assessed Values Special Lands"

Nevada, State of, Gaming Control Board Direct Levies of Gaming in Nevada 1974-75, Carson City, Nevada

Item 8: Gaming

Table 19 presents the primary industries and institutions that provide employment in Lincoln County. Government (Federal, State, and local) provides the largest number of jobs in the county. This lends somewhat to employment stability. Mining companies employ a sizable number, but the market for their products are primarily non-local and subject to fluctuations. This is evident in the number of jobs expected to be provided by the Union Carbide Company at Templeute.

TABLE 19
INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN
LINCOLN COUNTY

<u>INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS</u>		<u>EMPLOYEES</u>
Lincoln County School District	115	a/
Nevada Girls Training Center	61	b/
Union Carbide	45	c/
Lincoln County Government	45	d/
Union Pacific Railroad (Los Angeles - Salt Lake) . .	36	e/
Standard Slag	30	c/
Lincoln County Hospital	25	f/
Lincoln County Telephone Company	17	g/
Caliente Municipal	17	h/

Sources:

- a/ Lincoln County Superintendent of Schools Office
- b/ Nevada Girls Training Center Office
- c/ Directory of Nevada Mine Operations, 1975
- d/ Lincoln County Clerk's Office
- e/ Union Pacific Railroad, Roadmaster
- f/ Lincoln County Hospital, Administrator
- g/ Lincoln County Telephone Company Business Office
- h/ Caliente City Clerk's Office

Land Use Analysis

Lincoln County contains some 6,816,000 acres. Of that total 67,903 acres or one percent is under private ownership. In 1969 nearly 39,000 acres or 57 percent of the 67,903 acres were used for agriculture. Another 1,500 acres or 2.2 percent of the private land are taken up by various communities within Lincoln County.

Lincoln County contains 6,748,097 acres of public land. Of these 6,748,097 acres, the Bureau of Land Management administers 83.5 percent or 5,634,674 acres. The State of Nevada administers nearly 7,000 acres, and Lincoln County administers 1,465 acres. The remainder of the public land (15.3 percent) administered through other public agencies or departments.

The following table contains 1974 estimated land use totals for the public and private land within Lincoln County.

TABLE 20

1974 Estimated Lincoln County Land Use Totals

Land Use	Acres	Percent of Public Land
Public Land		
BLM Multiple Use	5,634,674	83.5
State Parks & Recreation Sites	6,897	.1
Lincoln County	1,465	----
Gunnery Range & Game Preserve	923,733	13.7
National Forest	29,539	.4
Other Public Land	151,789	2.3
TOTAL	<u>6,748,097</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Percent of Private Land		
Private Land		
Agriculture	38,000	55.96
Single Family Residential	132	.19
Multiple Family Residential	1	----
Mobile Homes	33	.05
Commercial	15	.02
Industrial	70	.10
Schools	25	.04
Churches	4	----
Municipal Parks & Cemeteries	30	.04
Community Streets	304	.45
Other Private Land	29,289	43.13
TOTAL	<u>67,903</u>	<u>100.00</u>
TOTALS		
Private Land	67,903	1.0
Public Land	6,748,097	99.0
Private and Public Land	<u>6,816,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: John C. Willie & Associates

IV. INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Capability of Public Finance-Tax Base and Structure

The Lincoln County auditor indicates that the county is financially sound and that the present structure would allow for a much greater increase in population and the public services required to meet such an increase. (Dominick Belingheri, Lincoln County recorder-auditor.) It is felt that there is some excess capacity in the community services area due to a generally decreasing population size in the last two decades.

The county, at present, has a good road system, excellent health services and facilities available, a good public safety program (police, fire, etc.), and excess capacity in the school system.

Increased activity, while demanding increased community services, will enlarge the tax base and generate more revenues for the county. The auditor expressed the opinion that this, coupled with the slack in the system, would allow for substantial increases in population size without placing financial burden on the county. (Belingheri).

There has been relatively little activity in the issuance of bonds in the county. The school district has passed school bonds in the past with little difficulty, and does not anticipate any problems with the upcoming bond election for new construction at Alamo.

Only 18 percent of the county's total revenue was from taxes. Table 21 outlines taxing units, rates and assessed valuations in the county. (Nevada Tax Commission, Local Government Red Books, 1972-75.)

TABLE 21
LINCOLN COUNTY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXING UNITS ASSESSED VALUATION
1970-75

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXING UNIT	ASSESSED VALUATION (DOLLARS) FISCAL YEARS				LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT RATES	TOTAL COMBINED UNIT RATE
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76		
Lincoln County	10,505,176	12,305,824	13,422,571	16,343,660	1.51	3.5000
Caliente	967,584	1,021,121	1,334,426	1,446,078	1.50	5.0000
Alamo Town	192,267	199,045	222,146	336,484	0.75	5.0000
Panaca Town	371,020	450,064	507,144	557,319	1.50	5.0000
Pioche Town	616,601	633,347	661,283	955,739	1.22	5.0000
Pahranagat Valley Fire Protection District	694,876	705,170	769,416	944,158	0.75	4.2500
Pioche Fire Protection District	1,380,696	1,279,719	1,413,967	1,706,384	0.28	3.7800
Lincoln County Schools	10,505,176	12,305,824	13,422,571	16,343,660	1.74	

Source: Nevada Tax Commission, Local Government Red Book; Ad Valorem Tax Rates, Budget Summaries for Nevada Local Governments, Department of Taxation, Carson City, Nevada, 1972-75.

Over 60 percent of county revenues were received from State and Federal governments during the 1973-74 fiscal year. The following table outlines receipts from non-local sources for the county. (Annual Report of the Auditor, Lincoln County, 1974.)

TABLE 22

Collection From State and Federal Sources:

Distributive School	\$ 736,836.00
Vocational Education	18,354.00
School Lunch	17,759.14
One Cent School Support Tax	42,482.65
County/City Relief Tax	15,722.99
Gasoline Tax	122,195.67
Cigarette Tax	36,794.01
Liquor Tax	9,111.70
Gaming Table Tax	80,319.25
Motor Vehicle Registration	2,319.25
National Forest	646.64
National Wildlife	5,353.11
Taylor Grazing	8,603.99
Airport	133.76
Nursing Program	6,000.00
Emergency Employment	21,573.49
School Federal Programs	141,135.28
Public Law No. 874	18,450.00
Nevada Girls Training Center	61,501.00
Drivers Education	762.70
Hospital	396,547.00
Ambulance	10,500.00
Federal Revenue Sharing	39,856.00
Adult Education	316.00

TOTAL	\$1,793,547.47
-------	----------------

The greatest single expenditure of funds was on education (40 percent). The following table compares per capita expenditures on selected functions in Lincoln County and other areas. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Governments, 1972.)

TABLE 23
Per Capita Expenditures, 1971-72

	U.S.	Nevada	Lincoln County	Nye County	White Pine County
Public Safety (police & fire)	\$ 41	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ 51	\$ 30
Roads	91	141	54	61	30
Sanitation (other than sewerage)	8	2	*	*	*
Education (local schools)	224	251	352	208	231
Hospital	50	72	55	120	92
Health	12	13	4	4	*

*Less than \$1.00

In April of 1973 the master planning program began in Lincoln County. As the planning process continued, a community facilities analysis was prepared. Also, a series of public meetings was held in all areas of the county from which a summary of citizens' goals and policies statements were developed. Areas of needed expansion and improvement of public facilities throughout the county were identified. An inventory of needed capital improvement projects was prepared and priorities set.

The following outlines this inventory and identifies the top two priorities. (Willie and Associates, Lincoln County Capital Improvements Program, 1975-1981.)

TABLE 24
Capital Improvements Inventory

Priority Number

- 1 URGENT - Needed Immediately
- 2 NECESSARY - Needed within a few years

<u>Community</u>	<u>Priority Number</u>	<u>Project</u>
1. Lincoln County	2	Road maintenance & upgrade of road maintenance equipment.
2. Lincoln County	1	Expenditures for field research and cost analyses to find ways and means of complying with state laws regarding garbage disposal. Benefit/cost analyses.
3. Lincoln County	1	Provide necessary ancillary facilities adjacent to new hospital (i.e. clinic).
4. Pahrnagat Valley	1	Consolidate garbage disposal sites and relocate to an environmentally acceptable location.
5. Alamo	2	Improve water system: 6" lines, increase storage, etc.
6. Alamo	1	Complete sewer system.
7. Panaca-Pioche-Caliente	1	Explore possibility of consolidating garbage disposal sites.
8. Panaca	2	Sewer system.
9. Panaca	2	Water system improvement-Transmission and distribution lines.
10. Pioche	2	Water system improvement-Transmission and distribution lines, source and treatment.
11. Caliente	2	Park improvements and completion of new park.
12. Caliente	2	Improve and extend present water system.
13. Caliente	2	Improve and expand present sewer system.
14. Caliente	1	Capital outlays for fire fighting and police protection.

Transportation and Communication

The transportation system in Lincoln County includes three major highways. All the communities are connected by good all-weather roads.

U.S. Highway 93 provides access to Interstate 15 and Las Vegas to the south and Ely to the north. Approximately bisecting the county, it runs through Pioche, Panaca, and Caliente. From Caliente, it runs westward to the Hiko area and then heads south passing Ash Springs and Alamo.

Nevada State Highway 25 runs east from Panaca to the Utah-Nevada border and provides access to the St. George-Cedar City area in Utah. It also provides access to the west, connecting Hiko to U.S. Highway 6, leading to Tonopah and Ely. State Highway 38 runs north from Hiko and also connects with U.S. Highway 6 near Ely.

These highways provide interior access within the county as well as tourist access to the three Nevada State Parks and two State Recreation Areas in the county. Major trucking companies also maintain daily routes through the county on U.S. Highway 93 and State Highway 25. United Parcel Service also serves the county from Cedar City and Las Vegas.

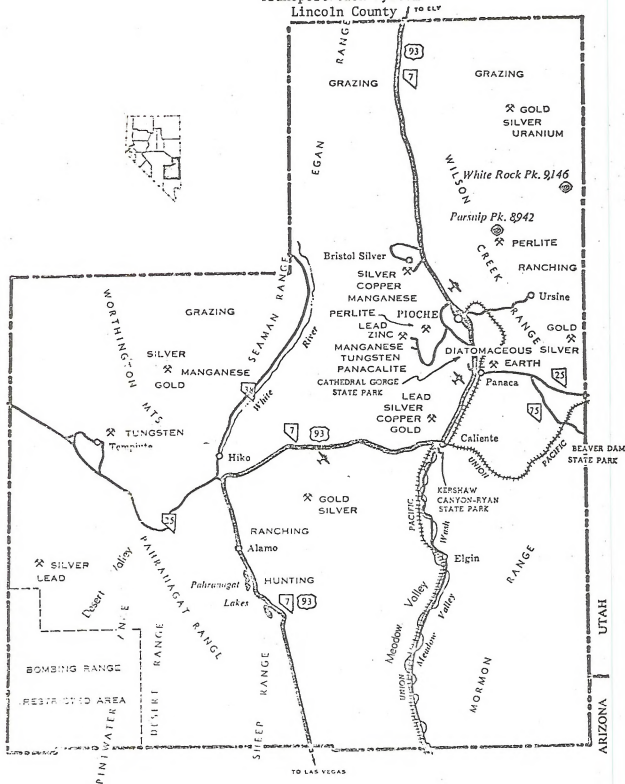
A major route of the Union Pacific Railroad connecting Salt Lake City with Las Vegas and Los Angeles runs through Caliente. There is also a spur from this line running north through Panaca to Pioche. The railroad provides freight service to the county but discontinued passenger service to the county in the 1960's. Additionally, there are no bus lines or other public transportation available within the county or to outside areas.

There is a county airport located at Panaca and municipal airports at Pioche and Caliente. There is no scheduled commercial air service in the county.

The Lincoln County Telephone Company maintains microwave and relay stations providing telephone communications to the county. The Union Pacific Railroad also has communications towers in the county and the Air Force maintains both communication and radar facilities. The BLM also has radio relay stations in the county.

Electrical power is transmitted from Hoover Dam via a 69 kv line that runs from the Lincoln-Clark County line near U.S. Highway 93 through Pioche, into Utah. From Pioche, the power is transmitted via another line to Panaca, Caliente, and down the Meadow Valley Wash to Elgin. Another spur is proposed to transmit power to Tempiute. The Navaho-McCullough 50 kv transmission line crosses the southeastern corner of Lincoln County. Identification of other transmission line and corridor locations in the county is the subject of ongoing study.

Illustration 5
Transportation System
Lincoln County / TO ELV



LEGEND

- U. S. ROUTES
- OTHER ROADS
- RAILROADS
- X MINES OR MILLS

NOTE: ALIGNMENT OF ROADS ON THIS MAP
AS OF JAN. 1, 1989.
FOR HIGHLIGHTS SEE STATE MAP ON
THE DE BUREAU

LINCOLN COUNTY

LAND AREA
15,840 SQUARE MILES.

Television and radio reception is fair to good in the area. Three television and radio stations from Las Vegas and two radio stations from Cedar City are received.

There are three newspapers available in the county. Two Las Vegas dailies are delivered, though delayed a day on Sundays and holidays because they are transported by the mail service. A weekly newspaper, the Lincoln County Record, printed in Pioche, features local news items concerning the communities in the county.

In review, Lincoln County's communications ties, on a day-to-day basis, are with outside areas. Other than the local weekly newspaper, nearly all county communication is by word-of-mouth and other informal means. Travel has also strengthened the county's ties to the outside area. Local interviewees said they make at least one trip a month to Las Vegas or Cedar City to purchase consumer goods. One long-time resident stated it was a "social event" to go shopping in the large metropolitan areas.

C. Fire Control

All local fire control organizations in the county are manned by volunteers. The four primary communities -- Alamo, Caliente, Panaca, and Pioche -- each have fire protection.

The Pahrnanagat Valley Fire Protection District maintains a new fire station in Alamo. The station is manned by 20 volunteers and has one 1,000 gallon pumper truck. The fire insurance rating in the district is 10. This is the rating assigned to a community with no fire fighting capabilities. The District is in the process of applying for a lower rate because of the newly acquired equipment and facilities. (Glen Lamb, Chairman, Pahrnanagat Valley Fire Protection District Board).

Caliente has two fire stations, each with one 500 gallon pumper. At present, there are 20 men in the fire department. The fire rating was increased to 7 from a 6 this year. The fire chief indicated that the insurance carriers felt that the pumping capacity of the department should be increased from the present 1,000 gallons per minute to 2,500 for a city the size of Caliente. The cost of this improvement seems to be prohibitive for the city at this time. (Jay Wilden, Fire Chief, Caliente Volunteer Fire Department.) A rating of 6 or 7 is still considered good for a city of this size. (Stan Gaffen, Dolen & Edwards Insurance, Caliente.)

Panaca's fire department has approximately 15 volunteer firemen, and one 500 gallon pumper truck. The fire insurance rating for Panaca is 8.

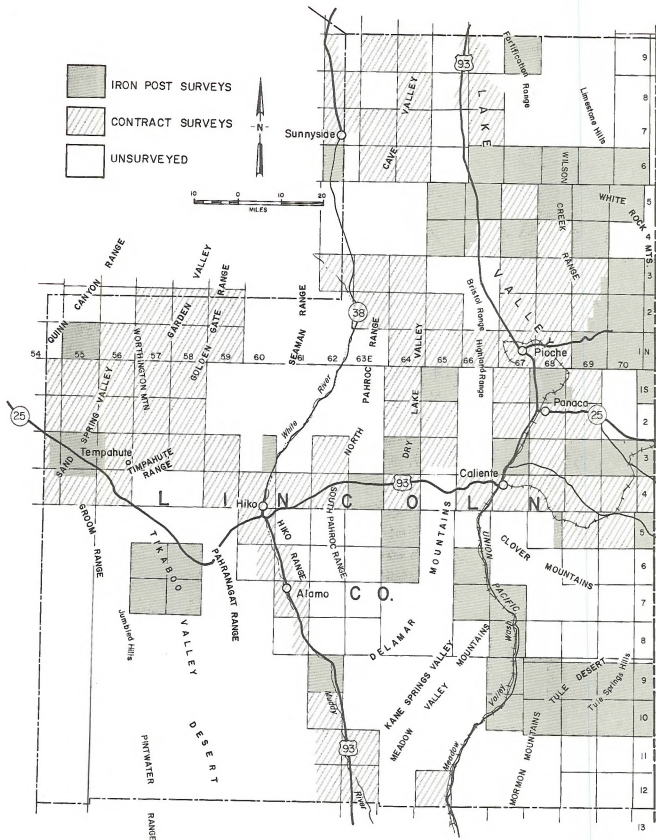
The Pioche Fire Protection District administers the fire department in Pioche which is manned by 20 volunteers. The department presently has one 500-gallon pumper and one 250-gallon pumper truck. The fire rating is 7.

The BLM maintains a fire crew at Caliente. In 1976, seven firefighters will be stationed at the area office. There will also be a 450-gallon pumper and two 125-gallon slison units. The Ely District also stations two firefighters and a pickup with a slison unit in Pioche to provide initial attack in the southern portion of its district. In all NRL areas of the county, the BLM has sole responsibility for initial attack. The Ely and Las Vegas Districts share the responsibility in the county.

There is little formal coordination between BLM Fire Control and the fire control organizations in the county. In the past, the local fire departments have responded to fires on National Resource Lands and the BLM will aid the volunteers on private lands if National Resource Land is threatened by the fire.

D. Land Survey Grid

The following map indicates a large amount of unsurveyed land in Lincoln County. In addition, the contract survey (horizontal lines) are of poor quality and corner stones are generally hard to find. The iron post survey is of good quality with brass cap markings. Most of the public domain is either unsurveyed or of lesser quality than the iron post survey.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA
CADASTRAL SURVEY PROGRESS

E. Major Utilities

Electric power supplied to Lincoln County via transmission lines from Hoover Dam is administered in the various communities by five utility companies: Alamo Power District, Lincoln County Power District, Pioche Public Utilities, F. Don Wadsworth of Panaca, and Caliente Public Utilities. F. Don Wadsworth is the only private utility company. Power can be obtained where the demand warrants the installation of a line. (Willie & Associates, Economic and Population Base Study, 1974.)

There is one company supplying propane gas in the county and the rate per gallon is similar to that in the Las Vegas metropolitan area. Fuel oil is also available at three bulk plants. Once again the price compares favorably to that in Las Vegas. There is no natural gas available in the county.

Telephone service is supplied through the Lincoln County Telephone Company. In 1975 there were 1,508 telephones in service, a 17 percent increase over 1974 (includes only Alamo, Caliente, Panaca, Pioche). (University of Nevada, Nevada Business Review, February, 1976.)

F. Water and Waste Disposal Systems

An extensive study of water and waste disposal systems was completed in 1972 under a grant by the Farmers Home Administration (FHA). (The Nevada Rural Communities Water and Waste Water Plan of 1972.) The study describes the systems and projected needs of each community within the county.

Citing the FHA study, it appears if recommendations are followed, the present water system in Alamo should be adequate to the year 1990 under moderate increases in projected growth. The study recommends that additional storage capacity be developed and that the size of the distribution lines be increased to provide for future water demands and for adequate fire fighting capability. A new sewer system was constructed in 1975 with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assistance.

At present Ash Springs has no water or sewer system. The FHA study recommends that, without substantial growth, it would not be economically feasible to construct a water system in the planning period prior to 1990. However, due to a high groundwater table and the clustering of trailer facilities, community waste water facilities, while adequate at present, are anticipated to be needed within the planning period to 1990.

Caliente's water and sewer system also seems adequate to the year 1990, according to the FHA study, if extra storage and larger main lines are installed where needed. The sewer system is capable of serving 2,000 people; at present the population is under 1,000.

The community of Caselton is supplied with water from a spring. The system is owned by Pioche Public Utilities. The FHA study recommends a new source be developed and the existing distribution system be replaced before 1980, if mining activity increases. There is no sewer system in Caselton, but septic tank and underground disposal systems will continue to provide adequate treatment to 1990, according to the study.

Water in Ursine-Eagle Valley is supplied by individual wells. At present, a water system is not needed, but will be necessary before 1990 if summer recreational activities increase. Individual septic tanks and underground disposal systems will continue to provide adequate treatment throughout the planning period to 1990.

The Panaca water system consists of two wells and the distribution lines. Once again, the FHA study indicates the present system is adequate to provide for the needs of the community to the year 1990. The Nevada Rural Communities Water and Waste Water Plan of 1972 recommended that a sewer system be constructed in Panaca. Previously, all residences utilized septic tanks or pre-surface absorption systems. A sewer system was constructed with Federal assistance in 1974.

Pioche Public Utilities operates the water system in Pioche. One of the better systems in the county, it should be adequate to 1990, if recommendations of the FHA study are followed. This includes replacing some smaller main lines with 6-inch lines. The sewer system is also considered adequate for moderate growth in the future.

At present there are scattered refuse disposal sites throughout the county. The Lincoln County Master Plan recommends two centralized sanitary landfill disposal sites be established. One would serve the Pahrnagat Valley (Alamo, Ash Springs, Hiko) and the other would serve Eagle Valley, Panaca, Pioche, and Caliente. The Master Plan recommends that a feasibility study be completed which would include the hauling costs involved with two such sites and the estimated costs associated with the operation of the sites. (Willie and Associates, Lincoln County Master Plan, 1975.)

G. Health Systems

There is one county hospital located in Caliente. It is administered by Lincoln County.

The hospital, which opened in October 1974, has 19 beds, 10 of which are classified as "acute" care, and nine which are classified as Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), i.e., convalescent beds. The hospital is staffed by two doctors, six registered nurses, and eight nurse's aides.

The hospital is equipped with a cardiac monitor unit and can handle minor emergencies. Obstetric services and minor surgery are available. There is also a dentist available at the Nevada Girls Training Center in Caliente for people in the community.

Recently, bed occupancy has been averaging approximately 14 patients a day. A 66 percent utilization rate has been used in recent budget requests to the county by the hospital. (Loren Corbin, Lincoln County Hospital administrator.) With this level of utilization, the hospital administrator feels that the physical facility could accommodate an increase of an additional 1,000 persons in the county. Because of the older age structure of the county, any new increases in population brought about by increased mining activity or other industry would tend to bring in younger people, who may not need hospital and medical facilities to the extent that older individuals do. Additionally, many people in the county do not utilize the medical facilities in Caliente, but travel to the Cedar City-St. George area or Las Vegas for nonemergency treatment. (Corbin, Lincoln County Hospital administrator.) At present there are no plans for new or expanded facilities in the county.

H. Education

Lincoln County has two high schools and four elementary schools. The high schools are located in Panaca and Alamo (Pahrnagat Valley.) There are elementary schools in Pioche, Panaca, Caliente, and Alamo (Pahrnagat Valley.) The Nevada Girls Training Center is also located in Caliente.

The County Superintendent of Schools has indicated that the school system in Lincoln County generally has good physical plants and excess capacity. (Dr. Neldon Mathews, Lincoln County Superintendent of Schools.) Only the two schools in Alamo are experiencing some overcrowding as a result of mining activities at Tempiute.

The school district is planning to build a new high school in Alamo. It will be financed by a bond issue which school officials feel will be accepted by voters as past history of bond elections indicates. (Mathews, Lincoln County superintendent of schools.) The facilities will accommodate 150-180 high school students. Present enrollment is 95 students. The following table outlines school capacity, enrollment, and teacher-student ratios in the county (Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Digest of Educational Statistics, 1976, and Lincoln County superintendent of schools office.)

TABLE 25
SCHOOL CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT, AND
TEACHER-STUDENT RATIOS

School	Feb. 1975 Enrollment	Capacity	Teacher- Student Ratio
Pioche Elementary	111	225	1:19
Panaca Elementary	143	180	1:24
Caliente Elementary	132	175	1:26
Pahrnagat Valley Elementary (Alamo)	84	100	1:28
Lincoln County High School (Panaca)	185	235	1:15
Pahrnagat Valley High School (Alamo)	95	100	1:10
Nevada Girls Training Center	68	---	1:19
Total in County	813	1083	1:19
National	---	---	1:21

Lincoln County's expenditures (exclusive of capital improvement expenditures) per pupil is somewhat higher than that of the nation and Nevada. The following table presents a comparison of Lincoln County and other areas. (National Center for Education Statistics, The Condition of Education, 1975, The Annual Report of the Auditor 1973-74.)

TABLE 26

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL FOR
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1973-74

Lincoln County	\$1,358
New York (highest)	1,809
Alaska	1,597
District of Columbia	1,523
California	1,170
Nevada	1,032
Tennessee	759
Kentucky	727
Alabama (lowest)	716
United States	1,116

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT/PUBLIC SAFETY

There are three separate law enforcement agencies in the county. The Lincoln County Sheriff's Office is located in Pioche. At present the Sheriff's Office has five full time deputies in addition to the sheriff. There are also two reserve deputies. The office has seven fully-equipped patrol vehicles, one 4 X 4 pickup, and one jeep. The latter two vehicles are also used in the Search and Rescue unit.

Caliente, being incorporated, has a municipal police force that includes the chief, three full-time and two part-time patrolmen. The department has five fully-equipped patrol units.

The Nevada Highway Patrol also has one patrol unit and officer stationed in the county.

In interviews with the county sheriff and the Caliente chief of police, it was noted that while both agencies will enforce all State and local statutes on national resource land, they will do this only if it is brought to their attention by means other than regular patrol or in emergencies. Neither agency has the resources to patrol NRL, although both expressed willingness to do so if it were possible.

Another potential law enforcement arm in the county is the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. This agency is charged with the protection of resources in their areas. In addition to fish and game laws, it enforces Nevada State Forestry laws, littering (including the dumping of garbage), cattle rustling, and various gun laws. Much of the Department's area of responsibility coincides with NRL in the county, so the Department does furnish some law enforcement visibility on BLM land. At present, however, there is only one person in the area primarily responsible for enforcing these laws.

Lincoln County has a search and rescue unit in a formulative stage. The unit seems fairly well-equipped with ample volunteer strength. It is organized in conjunction with the Sheriff's Office and has at its disposal the county's two four-wheel drive vehicles. In addition, there are several volunteer vehicles available for search and rescue, many equipped with citizens band radios using a designated channel for communications. There is also an auxiliary unit of the organization located in Alamo to assist search and rescue efforts in the southern portion of the county.

The Sheriff's Office and the search and rescue unit have expressed their intent to carry on their efforts on NRL throughout the county.

V. NATIONAL RESOURCE LAND

A. NRL Resources

There are no identified indications of future specific pressures being placed on NRL in Lincoln County. However, the recent trend towards more multiple-use management puts various resources in direct competition with each other. This competition will put pressure on national resource lands and the Management Framework Plan to provide resolutions of conflicts among uses and to monitor compliance.

Another area that would put pressure on NRL would be development of additional requirements for specific county resources. Examples are major increases in energy material production, discoveries and mining of new mineral reserves, substantial increases in timber utilization, or increased recreational activity pressure as a result of increasing regional population.

B. Social or Economic Problems.

The population of Lincoln County has decreased from peak levels reached in the 1940's and 1950's. The decline may be attributed to decreases in railroad activities in Caliente, and decreases in the mining industry throughout the county. Since 1960, however, the population has stabilized and increased slightly.

Overall, the infrastructure (utilities, transportation, law enforcement, schools, etc.) of the county is adequate for moderate increases in population. There is some concern by residents over the restriction on the tax base brought about by public ownership of 99 percent of the land in the county.

One problem area is the instability related to mining operations and its effect on the county's economy. In addition there is some concern regarding possible restrictions to mining entry.

Livestock production is dependent on range suitability which has impact on ranch stability. There has been declining employment in the agricultural segment of Lincoln County's economy in the past few years.

Recreation needs generated by Lincoln County's proximity to the Las Vegas metropolitan area may be somewhat of a factor in the county in the future. At present, though, the county has not felt great pressure in this regard, except that local attitudes regarding hunters from outside the area express a concern for excessive hunting.

There seems to be a lack of economic opportunities in the county. Many young people leave the county seeking employment or to go to school. This is evidenced by the age distribution breakdown which appears to indicate that young people leave the county with few in the 20-24 age group returning. Economic development opportunities seem to be lacking in the county. Other than mining operations that may resume operations, there is no new industrial expansion on the horizon.

Overall, The Bureau of Land Management, within the guidelines of legislation and policies, can attempt to address these problems as they relate to NRL. Stability and diversity of employment opportunities should be encouraged whenever possible. Effective multiple use management of resources among competing user groups on NRL can contribute and benefit the social and economic sectors of the county. Increased range productivity is one example of lending support and stability to ranching operations.

IV. BUREAU RELATIONSHIPS WITH PLANNING AND LAND USE CONTROL GROUPS;
ACTION, STUDY, AND INTEREST GROUPS; AND KEY INDIVIDUALS

A. Analysis of Relationships

1. Nevada State Legislation Affecting National Resource Lands

AB 466 - Establishes a state multiple use advisory board and separates conservation and natural resources.

SCR 35 - Establishes a committee to study Federal public land use in order to provide benefits to Nevada citizens.

AB 333 - Requires branding and marking of livestock on open range.

SB 130 - Designates regional planning districts in the State.

404 435 - Establishes framework for cooperative road projects with Federal agencies.

NRA 527.050 - Pertains to plant removal in public lands--requires permit before any removal.

2. Effect of Other Agency Plans and Land Use Controls on BLM Resources and Programs

U.S. Geological Survey has responsibility for administering mineral leases. They also conduct regional surveys and minerals inventories on national resource lands.

U.S. Bureau of Mines conducts mineral inventories and research of mining problems.

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers have constructed flood control dams east of Caliente (Pine and Mathew Canyons). Watershed areas of both are national resource lands. They have plans to do additional work on these projects in the near future.

U.S. Soil Conservation Service is (under agreement with BLM) conducting soil surveys on national resource lands in the planning unit. They also work with some of the ranchers in the unit assisting them in developing plans for their private lands. Some of these lands are base property for grazing privileges on national resource lands.

Cooperative Extension Service occasionally assists livestock operators in developing their private lands which are base property for grazing privileges on public lands.

Nevada State Department of Fish and Game is a cooperator with BLM in implementing the Beaver Dam Habitat Management Plan (HMP). They have management responsibilities for all wildlife and non-game animals in the unit.

Nevada State Parks manage four state parks in the unit. They have expressed a need to expand these parks by acquiring additional natural resource lands.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has developed a predator control plan for the planning unit. They also have management responsibilities for rare and endangered animal species, migratory waterfowl, and raptors.

Lincoln County constructs and maintains roads throughout the planning unit. R.S. 2477 authorizes counties to construct roads as needed without obtaining prior approval from BLM.

3. Cooperative Agreements - Memorandum of Understanding

Interdistrict Range Administration Agreement between Ely and Las Vegas Districts--May 1974. Involves management on the following allotments: Mahogany Peak, Pahroc, Six Mile, South Hiko, Wildhorse, Shadow Well, Crescent, Wilson Creek, Simpson.

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Weather Service (NWS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for installation of an Automatic Meteorological Observation Station (AMOS-III-73) at the BLM Maintenance Yard at Caliente, Nevada - January 1975.

Basic agreement between Bureau of Land Management and Nevada Southern University (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), Desert Research Institute--June 1968. Covers salvage and protection of archaeological values.

Cooperative Procedures Pertaining to Onshore Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources Operations--Implementation of Secretarial Order No. 2948--November 1974.

Master Memorandum of Understanding between the Nevada Department of Fish and Game and the Bureau of Land Management--December 1970. Provides for establishment and maintenance of wildlife facilities on public lands under a cooperative agreement. Assists department in enforcement of laws by reporting violations.

Bureau of Land Management - Nevada Highway Department Joint Memorandum--August 1972 and amendment January 1974. Establishes procedures for authorizing highway rights-of-way grants, material sites, and free-use permits to the State.

Memorandum of Agreement between Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Land Management--November 1971. Covers establishment of snow course on public lands - cooperative agreement (Form 7330-7) approved 1973 provided SCS authorization to establish a snow course in Mathew Canyon.

Soil (and Water) Conservation District agreement - Pahrangat Valley SCD and Las Vegas District Bureau of Land Management--April 1968. Covers developing mutually acceptable conservation plans for all lands.

Soil (and Water) Conservation District Agreement - Meadow Valley Conservation District and Las Vegas District of the Bureau of Land Management--April 1968. Covers developing mutually acceptable conservation plans for all lands.

Agreement of Understanding between the Bureau of Land Management and the Lincoln County TV District--April 1970. Purpose to identify and establish maintenance and service policies and rates for power distribution lines for Ella Mountain Lookout Facility.

Cooperative Fire Plan - Ely and Las Vegas BLM Districts--May 1976.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Wildlife Control Plan, FY 76 for Las Vegas District. Involves predator control on sheep allotments: Highland Peak, Rabbit Spring Allotment, Black Canyon Allotment, Bennett Spring Allotment, Rocky Hill Allotment, Little Mountain, Klondike Allotment, Ely Spring Allotment, Toquop Sheep Allotment, Shadow Well Allotment, and Crescent Peak Allotment.

Nevada State Department of Fish and Game. Cooperator in the Beaver Dam Habitat Management Plan.

4. Capability of Communities to Control and Direct Orderly Growth and Development

A master plan for Lincoln County was approved September 1975. No zoning ordinances have been developed. The master plan suggests a zoning plan and the county and communities are apparently encouraging developments to conform to the master plan. The following checklists outline planning and zoning in the county.

TABLE 27
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County <u>LINCOLN, NEVADA</u>	2. City or Town <u>N/A</u>
3. Classification <u>Rural</u>	
4. Population <u>2722</u>	5. Form of Government <u>County Commissioners</u>

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office - Date established <u>County Commission</u>	7. Plan in effect - Date <u>1975</u>
8. Plan pending <u>---</u>	9. Type of plan <u>Master</u>
10. Scope of plan <u>Major Land Use, Transportation & public works</u>	11. Assistance obtained <u>Yes</u>
12. Plan written by <u>John C. Willie & Associates</u>	
13. Other (specify) <u>---</u>	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority <u>No</u>	15. Date zoning authority established <u>---</u>
16. Date zoning established <u>---</u>	17. Type of zoning <u>---</u>
18. Zoning follows planning <u>---</u>	
19. Other (specify) <u>---</u>	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map <u>Yes</u>	21. Building Code <u>No</u>
22. Housing Code <u>No</u>	23. Subdivision Regulations <u>No</u>
24. Sign Control <u>No</u>	25. Dumps, junkyards <u>No</u>
25. Other (specify) <u>---</u>	

27. BLM District <u>Las Vegas</u>	28. Resource Area <u>Caliente-Virgin Valley</u>	29. Planning Unit <u>Caliente</u>
30. BLM Acreage <u>5,634,674</u>	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county <u>83.5</u>	
32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status <u>Mr. Ross Harrison - County Commissioner</u>		
33. Remarks <u>---</u>		

TABLE 27 (Cont.)
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County Lincoln	2. City or Town Caliente
3. Classification	
4. Population 979	5. Form of Government City Council

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office - Date established Yes - reactivated in 1975	7. Plan in effect - Date 1975
8. Plan pending ---	9. Type of plan Master
10. Scope of plan Land use, transportation, and major public works	11. Assistance obtained Yes
12. Plan written by John C. Willie & Associates	
13. Other (specify)	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority In process of undating	15. Date zoning authority established ---
16. Date zoning established ---	17. Type of zoning very limited
18. Zoning follows planning ---	
19. Other (specify)	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map Yes	21. Building Code Yes
22. Housing Code Yes	23. Subdivision Regulations No
24. Sign Control No	25. Dumps, junkyards Yes
26. Other (specify)	

27. BLM District Las Vegas	28. Resource Area Caliente-Virgin Valley	29. Planning Unit Caliente
30. BLM Acreage 5,634,674	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county 83.5	
32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status Mr. Jay Wadsworth - Planning Commission Chairman		
33. Remarks		

5. Other Agencies, and Action, Study, and Interest Groups, and Key Individuals

Agencies:

Energy Research and Development Administration
United States Air Force--Nellis AFB
Nevada Highway Department
State Of Nevada Clearinghouse
Nevada Division of Forestry
Nevada State Land Use Planning Agency
Lincoln County Commission
Caliente City Council

Private Groups:

National Resource Defense Council
Sierra Club
Nevada Prospectors' Association
National Mustang Association
Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association
Wild Horse Organized Assistance
Nevada Cattlemen's Association
Nevada Sheepherders' Association

Key Individuals:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency or Organization</u>
Kenneth Lee Panaca, NV 89042	Lincoln County Commission
Ross Harrison Caliente, NV 89008	Lincoln County Commission
Edwin Higbee Alamo, NV 89001	Lincoln County Commission
William Blackwood	National Wildhorse Assoc.
Walter Clutts	Nevada Mustang Assoc.
Phil Hulse Pioche, NV 89043	Pioche Rod & Gun Club
Doris McGhie Caliente, NV 89008	Caliente City Council
Emery Jones Box 417, Pioche, NV 89043	Lincoln County Game Board

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency or Organization</u>
Norman Raymond Panaca, NV 89042	Nevada State Department of Fish and Game
Leonard Smith Caliente, NV 89008	U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Darwin Bradford Caliente, NV 89008	Cooperative Extension Service
Harold Woodworth Panaca, NV 89042	Lincoln County Sheriff
R.E. Sidford Pioche, NV 89043	Lincoln County Area Development
Bob Dotson Panaca, NV 89042	Panaca Town Board
Ms. Betty Cole Pioche, NV 89043	Pioche Town Board
Ed Gardner Newcastle, UT	National Mustang Assoc.
Willie Wilt	Union Carbide
Melvin Miller Caliente, NV 89008	Lincoln County Area Development
Ted Olson Chairman	City Manager, Caliente Alamo Town Board

VII. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION ANALYSIS

A. Management History

Several Federal orders established the Las Vegas District. The Searchlight Grazing District, which included all of Clark County, exclusive of the Toiyabe National Forest (originally Dixie National Forest) was established by Federal order November 31, 1936. Subsequent orders of November 7, 1940; September 23, 1941; August 22, 1947; and April 12, 1948 added lands in Lincoln County. In addition the district administers about 2.9 million acres of lands in Esmeralda County and southern Nye County under authority of Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. The total national resource lands managed by the Las Vegas District Office is about 10,701,980 acres.

The District is also involved in several special cooperative management areas. These include:

Lake Mead National Recreation Area (616,000 acres). Public Law 88-639--October 8, 1964 provides BLM responsibilities for livestock grazing and mineral leasing on Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Details of BLM's operation on the Recreation Area are defined in the Memorandum of Understanding of 1971.

Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range. E.O. 8578--October 29, 1940, E.O. 9019--January 12, 1942, E.O. 8954--October 29, 1940 and PLO 2568--December 19, 1961, are withdrawal orders establishing the Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range. These orders contain the following statement:

"The Department of Interior shall retain jurisdiction of the mineral and vegetative resources of the lands".

The Nevada Wildhorse Range was established by Cooperative Agreement between Nellis Air Force Base Commander and the Bureau of Land Management in 1962 and modified by an agreement in 1965. The Wildhorse Range is located in the north central portion of the bombing range.

Desert National Wildlife Range. Public Land Order 4079--August 31, 1966, established the Desert National Wildlife Range. The lands were left open to location under the mining laws and leasing under the mineral leasing laws.

B. Major Past Management Programs

Range management has been the major program in the resource area in the past. Range adjudication was completed on the planning unit in 1968 with the exception of the Kane Springs and Tule Units. Adjudication on these areas was undertaken in 1974 and 1976 respectively. The Kane Springs adjudication efforts resulted in appeals, and decisions from the Administrative Law Judge should be forthcoming in the near future. A range survey is being made of the Tule Unit in FY76. Decisions based on this study will be issued upon completion of the survey.

Mining has been an important resource activity in the planning unit. Several mining districts were operated (Delamar, Tempiute and Pioche). Most of these were inactive from World War II to 1974. Mines at Pioche and Tempiute are now being operated.

The bulk of the lands in the Caliente Planning Unit (3,392,893 acres) were classified for multiple use management June 6, 1967. About 23,500 acres were left unclassified along the Meadow Valley Wash and Pahrangat Valley. These unclassified lands were considered at the time of classification to have potential for private ownership. They are adjacent to and/or intermingled with private lands.

The multiple use classification segregated the public lands from the agricultural land laws. The lands are open to all other forms of appropriation.

C. Intensive Management

Livestock Grazing

Allotment Management plans have been developed for the following allotment:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Ely Springs	52,071
Barclay	78,429
Mustang	23,180
Sand Springs	220,840
Oak Springs	215,078

Wildlife

One Habitat Management Plan (HMP) has been prepared:

<u>Habitat Management Plan</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Beaver Dam	600,000

The Unit Resource Analysis (URA) for the Caliente Planning Unit was developed in FY 1972 and the Management Framework Plan (MFP) was completed in FY 1973. Both are being updated and revised to new manual standards in FY 1976.

D. Resource Areas

The initial planning analysis of the Las Vegas District which was developed in the latter part of the 1960's, divided the district into the 13 planning units and the four resource areas shown below:

Caliente Resource Area

Clover Valley Planning Unit - 3,405,953 acres
Meadow Valley Planning Unit - 10,440 acres

Esmeralda Resource Area

Goldfield Planning Unit - 2,866,631 acres
Fish Lake Planning Unit - 63,065 acres

Stateline Resource Area

Spring Mountain Planning Unit - 800,658 acres
Stateline Planning Unit - 1,183,334 acres
Lake Mead S½ Planning Unit - 219,293 acres
Amargosa Planning Unit - 205,618 acres
Pahrump Planning Unit - 134,216 acres
Metropolitan - 240,750 acres

Virgin Valley Resource Area

Mormon Mesa Planning Unit - 1,213,514 acres
Overton Planning Unit - 66,441 acres
Lake Mead N½ Planning Unit - 292,645 acres

A reevaluation of the district planning units was made in 1972. This resulted in combining many of these areas to form the present six planning units.

In FY 1974 resource areas were combined to form two. The following rationale was involved in the grouping of the planning units into the present resource areas.

1. Workload - A more balanced workload now exists between resource areas. Larger staffs were possible in each area and work programs became more diversified.

2. Location - The Nellis Air Force base divides the district into two geographic areas.

3. Range Users - Several of the livestock operators in the Caliente Planning Unit also use the Virgin Valley Planning Unit during the winter months.

E. Las Vegas District Organization

District Manager

Division of Administration

Chief of Division
Clerk
Clerk Steno
Clerk Typist
Clerk Typist
Clerk Typist
Records Management Specialist

Division of Resource Mgt

Chief of Division
Realty Specialist
Geologist
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Wildhorse & Burro Specialist
Wildlife Specialist
Soil & Watershed Specialist
Environmental Coordinator
Engineering Technician
Range Conservationist
Archaeologist

Division of Operations

Chief of Division
Agriculture Engineer
Civil Engineering Technician
Landscape Archaeologist
Range Conservationist
Natural Resource Technician
Maintenanceman
Maintenanceman
Engineering Equipment Operator
Engineering Equipment Operator

Caliente-Virgin Valley
Resource Area

Area Manager
Range Conservationist
Range Conservationist
Range Conservationist
Range Conservationist
Range Conservationist
Range Conservationist
Range Conservationist
Realty Specialist
Wildlife Biologist
Geologist

Stateline-Esmeralda
Resource Area

Area Manager
Range Conservationist
Desert Ranger
Realty Specialist
Geologist
Realty Specialist
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Outdoor Recreation Planner

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APPENDIX A

TECHNICAL REPORT: LINCOLN COUNTY VALUE SURVEY

Research Methodology

In order to assure the best representation of value configurations and respective group affiliations of Lincoln County residents a two-stage sampling or respondent selection procedure was implemented. The first was a non-probability sampling procedure in which respondents are not selected according to chance dictums or according to known probabilities, as is the case with probability sampling. This procedure is labeled "expert sampling" or "reputational sampling". This represents a process in which respondents are chosen on the basis of informed opinion that they are representative of the population in question. (More complete discussions of this and other types of non-probability samples can be found in basic methodology texts such as Babbie, 1975).

Nineteen "influentials" in Lincoln County were selected and interviewed by means of this selection technique. (See Attachment A for a list of the questions asked these individuals, particularly questions 9 and 13. These questions were used as a guide to conversation). While not the best basis for generalization because of the presence of a subjective referral system, expert sampling is widely used in social science research, particularly when exploratory designs such as with this project are being conducted. However, every effort was made to establish representativeness on the basis of community of residence and group affiliation.

The second sampling technique utilized was a proportionate, stratified random sample. This is a process of sample selection in which the respondents are chosen in such a manner that for any sample size all respondents or combination of respondents in key subgroups have an equal chance of being drawn or selected. To stratify a sample refers to the process of dividing the population into subgroups or strata and to draw random samples from each. Thus, the proportion a subgroup represents in the population is reflected in the sample. For example, if a racial subgroup such as Indian makes up 10 percent of the population, then any sample of the population must be 10 percent Indian. This procedure increases the control over representativeness, and, therefore, reduces the size of the error of estimate or standard error. This technique of selecting respondents was used to draw a sample of the general public of Lincoln County, excluding the "influentials" previously selected.

The difficulty with utilizing stratified random sampling is deciding on the dimensions, e.g., sex, community, or subgroup to stratify; and, being able to obtain a sampling from, i.e., list of population members from which to draw the sample. Since no other subgroup affiliations were known in advance it was decided to sample adult members of each community in a proportion consistent with that community's portion of the total population of Lincoln County. The sample would then reflect these proportions. Based on Bureau of Land Management and Census estimates Table 28 shows the sample sizes needed for the research.

TABLE 28

Proportionate Sample Size By Community

Community	Adult Population	Percent of County	Sample Needed	Actual Sample
Alamo-Hiko	279	15	8	9
Caliente	685	35	18	17
Panaca	377	20	10	12
Pioche	448	23	12	12
Lake Valley	16	0.5	1	1
Other (Elgin, Carp, etc.)	<u>119</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	1924	100	52	53

The best available list of Lincoln County residents was the directory of the Lincoln County Telephone System, Inc. According to telephone company officials this listing provides access to over 85 percent of the adult population of Lincoln County with only a small portion, probably less than one percent, of unlisted numbers. The phone also provides the quickest and least expensive means of gaining access to populations. (Hochstim, 1965; Dillman, Gallegoes, and Frey, 1976.) The cost per telephone interview is one-third the cost of personal interviews and two-thirds the cost of mail survey questionnaires completed. In addition, it has been demonstrated that the telephone can be utilized for effective social science research. (Dillman and Frey, 1974.)

Using a table of random number, a proportionate, stratified random sample based on community size was drawn from the Lincoln County Telephone Directory. The selected names were listed on a calling sheet (Attachment B) which provided a record of calls. If a respondent could not be reached after three call-backs, or if the number proved to be no longer in service, the name was dropped and a name directly below or above the originally selected respondent was called. To go above or below was varied systematically. Only two persons refused to be interviewed, and they did so because of health reasons. Only three numbers were non-working numbers and very few substitutions had to be made. This fact attests to the stability of the Lincoln County population. All respondents talked willingly to the researchers with little legitimization required. Thus, the general public portion of the research was conducted over the phone for the most part by asking a series of questions on Lincoln County lifestyles (Attachment C).

It could be said that stratification was carried to a further extent when the Lincoln County population was divided into the subgroups of "influentials" and "general public". The influentials were also stratified on the basis of community of residence. In addition, efforts were made to get a proportion of younger residents as well as value positions of women in the sample. As will be shown there can be considerable confidence in the sample representativeness.

Sample Size

Since it has been demonstrated that rural populations are more homogeneous or depict less variability than urban populations, sample size is not as crucial a consideration to guaranteeing representativeness. In addition, exploratory research with limited financing normally is not able to use a large sample size. However, given the population size of 1924 and the sample size of 72 we can be reasonably sure that 95 samples of a 100 would contain the population value in an interval within 10 percent of the sample estimate in either direction. (Arkin and Colton, 1950.) This is sufficient error tolerance for a homogeneous population guaranteed by sample selection procedures.

The homogeneity of the area also contributes to the control of error because of the reduced variance due to diverse population characteristics. Researchers found, for example, that Lincoln County was very consistent on several key predictor variables when compared to Census data. They were virtually all of the white race, in the upper age groups, in the upper occupational categories, and concentrated in a few occupational categories such as farm managers and administrative-professional types, and with long-standing family or friendship ties to the area.

Data Analysis

Since it was not possible to ask respondents for very great detail on value preferences, data with a great deal of dimensionality was not secured. The result was essentially categorical data at a nominal level of measurement; that is, broad categories for answer classification such as "mentioned" or "not mentioned." This is opposed to response categorization which demonstrate the extent or degree of preference or priority. Categorical data were all that was possible without being able to use a standardized interview schedule with highly structured items. Nominal measurement represents measurement at its weakest level with symbols or numbers used simply to classify an object, person, or characteristic. The only operations that can be performed are frequency counts or "equivalence"--either A is equal to B, or it is not. Thus, if two people express a value, such as rurality, it cannot be determined, by the nature of the questions in the research study, at least, the extent or degree to which each holds that value. It can only be said that each person adheres to that value.

Finally, open-end questions were used in order to get spontaneous value expression and to prevent getting into attitude positions which had been covered in other research. It is on the basis of the technique described above that the tables on value consistency were constructed (Attachments D and E.)

Frequencies and Chi-square statistics for independence were calculated for each item and for cross-tabulations. They were determined with the assistance of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program run on the CDC computer of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The Chi-square does not demonstrate cause and effect only statistical indepen-

dence. If the Chi-square is high enough, the distribution of data could not have occurred by chance, but is due to some undetermined interaction of the variables under analysis. This statistic is used essentially on nominal level data. No statistically significant differences were found in any of the cross-tabulations run further augmenting the case for homogeneity in the Lincoln County population.

In order to determine the value configurations for the respondents a content analysis of their responses to various questions on the lifestyles of Lincoln County was conducted. Each statement or assertion was assigned to one of 14 value positions determined after an initial phase of reviewing each set of responses. These frequencies are reported in Attachments D and E of this technical report. Reliability was determined by agreement of the researchers on the interpretation of the responses.

APPENDIX A
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Questions For Lincoln County Value Survey--Influentials

1. Any region or county usually has several distinct social groupings within its boundaries. What would you say are the major social groups that you can identify within Lincoln County? PROBE.
2. What are the main concerns of each of the groups you have mentioned? PROBE.
3. Are there any particular places or things in the county that are especially important to, or of great concern to, the people in each of these groups?
4. Are there any persons who are members of these groups whom you think it would be helpful for us to talk with about these same concerns?
5. Which group do you feel you are a member of?
6. How long have you lived in Lincoln County?
7. What do you think are some of the most important problems facing Lincoln County? PROBE - why and BLM relation.
8. What do you like most about living in Lincoln County? PROBE - why and BLM relation.
9. What do you dislike most about life in Lincoln County? PROBE - why and BLM relation.
10. If you could change things in the county, what would you change? PROBE - reasons and nature of change.
11. Considering what you have said about living here, do you think a lot of other people would agree with you, or do you see it as largely your own personal stand? PROBE for groups who agree or disagree.
12. What group of people, if any, would most likely disagree? PROBE for reasons for disagreement.
13. What are some of your favorite leisure-time activities? PROBE for BLM relation.
14. To help us understand this information in statistical form, we would like to know a few things about you. First, what is your occupation?

15. Do you belong to any organizations?
16. May I ask your age?
17. What is the last year of schooling you have completed?
18. Who do you think it would be important for us to talk with given the nature of our study?

APPENDIX A
ATTACHMENT B
LINCOLN COUNTY VALUE SURVEY

CONDUCTED BY - _____				
NAME	PHONE	Call #1	Call #2	Call #3
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
12. _____				
13. _____				
14. _____				
15. _____				
16. _____				
17. _____				
18. _____				
19. _____				
20. _____				
21. _____				
22. _____				

CODE:

NA - No Answer
EC - Interview Complete
PC - Interview Partially Compl
RD - Refused
NW - Not a Working Number
OC - Call Back as Indicated #1

Questions For Lincoln County Value Survey--General Public

1. How long have you lived in Lincoln County?
2. Do you have relatives living in the county? How long have they lived here?
3. What do you like most about living in Lincoln County?
4. What do you dislike most about living in Lincoln County?
5. What do you think are some of the most important problems facing Lincoln County? PROBE on how they would like to see these changed.
6. Have you ever thought of moving out of the county?
7. Under what circumstances would you consider moving?
8. What are some of your favorite leisure-time activities? PROBE for how often and who with?
9. Are there any particular places in the county where you like to go for picnics, for example, that you would like to see remain unchanged and that are not already marked areas?
10. To help us understand this information in statistical form, we would like to know a few things about you. What is your occupation?
11. Do you belong to any organizations?
12. May I ask your age?
13. What is the last year of schooling you completed?
14. Sex (filled in by interviewer).

APPENDIX A
ATTACHMENT D
VALUE FREQUENCY BY COMMUNITY
(in percent)

GROUP	RURALITY	ENVIRONMENTAL	NEIGHBORHOOD	FAMILIAL	NATURAL ORDER	INDIVIDUALISM	EQUALITARISM	PRACTICALITY	DEMOCRACY SELF DETERMINATION	CHANGE	EDUCATION	PROPERTY OWNERSHIP	RELIGION	HONESTY, TRUST
Alamo	(7) 78	(8) 89	(5) 56	(7) 78	(5) 56	(1) 11	(2) 22	(1) 11	(0) -	(2) 22	(5) 56	(2) 22	(1) 11	(0) -
Caliente	(22) 92	(14) 58	(20) 83	(12) 50	(13) 54	(13) 54	(11) 46	(12) 50	(10) 42	(9) 38	(7) 29	(6) 25	(4) 17	(7) 29
Panaca	(16) 76	(15) 71	(7) 33	(17) 81	(12) 57	(8) 38	(10) 48	(7) 33	(6) 29	(6) 29	(5) 24	(4) 19	(6) 29	(3) 14
Pioche	(13) 72	(10) 56	(10) 78	(6) 33	(14) 78	(9) 50	(6) 33	(5) 28	(8) 44	(4) 22	(1) 6	(6) 33	(2) 11	(2) 11

*Numbers in parenthesis represent absolute frequencies

APPENDIX A ATTACHMENT E
VALUE FREQUENCY BY CATEGORY OF SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION
(in percent)

GROUP	REALITY	ENVIRONMENTAL	NEIGHBORHOODNESS	PARTIAL	NATURAL ORDER	INDIVIDUALISM	EQUALITARIANISM	PRACTICALITY	DEMOCRACY SELF DETERMINATION	CHANGE	EDUCATION	PROPERTY OWNERSHIP	RELIGION	HONESTY, TRUST
Old Timer 21	(20) 95	(16) 76	(12) 57	(13) 62	(16) 76	(9) 43	(7) 33	(8) 38	(8) 38	(4) 19	(5) 24	(8) 38	(7) 33	(2) 10
Newcomer 50	(39) 76	(31) 62	(32) 64	(28) 56	(27) 54	(22) 44	(21) 42	(17) 34	(16) 32	(16) 32	(13) 26	(3) 18	(7) 14	(10) 20
New Buried Public Business Feastual 5	(4) 80	(5) 100	(3) 60	(2) 40	(3) 60	(1) 20	(3) 60	(1) 20	(1) 20	(1) 20	(1) 20	(1) 20	(6) -	(1) 20
Ranch 23	(21) 91	(15) 65	(15) 65	(13) 56	(15) 65	(16) 70	(11) 48	(10) 44	(11) 48	(11) 48	(3) 35	(8) 35	(5) 21	(5) 22
Ranch 8	(5) 63	(6) 75	(5) 63	(8) 100	(5) 63	(3) 38	(4) 50	(3) 38	(3) 38	(1) 13	(2) 25	(3) 38	(3) 38	(1) 13
"Horn- Active 30	(24) 80	(19) 63	(18) 60	(23) 76	(22) 73	(15) 50	(13) 43	(9) 30	(9) 30	(8) 27	(9) 30	(6) 20	(13) 43	(4) 13
"Horn- Non- 39	(30) 77	(27) 69	(24) 61	(19) 49	(21) 54	(15) 38	(14) 36	(13) 33	(14) 36	(11) 28	(9) 23	(9) 23	(2) 5	(7) 18
Sportsmen 38	(30) 79	(26) 68	(22) 58	(19) 50	(26) 68	(16) 42	(17) 45	(17) 45	(15) 39	(10) 26	(8) 21	(11) 28	(6) 16	(7) 18
Influen- tials 19	(19) 100	(11) 58	(12) 63	(13) 68	(14) 73	(17) 89	(14) 74	(12) 63	(13) 68	(8) 42	(6) 31	(11) 58	(7) 37	(4) 21
General Public 43	(40) 75	(36) 68	(34) 64	(31) 58	(30) 57	(14) 26	(13) 28	(13) 24	(12) 23	(13) 24	(13) 24	(6) 11	(7) 13	(8) 15
All Res- pondents 72	(59) 82	(47) 65	(46) 64	(44) 61	(44) 61	(31) 43	(29) 40	(25) 35	(24) 33	(21) 29	(19) 26	(17) 24	(14) 19	(12) 17

*Numbers in parenthesis represent absolute frequencies

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